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Having experienced a great deal of "Troubles!" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my *Life!*

My trouble always came after eating any food—

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For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most

Excruciating pains,

"And the only way I ever got"

"Relief!"

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained!! No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until

"At last!"

I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and

"Could eat nothing!!!

My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain.

Their efforts were no good to me

At last I heard a good deal

"About your Hop Bitters!

And determined to try them."

Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of

One!!!!

Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen a

"Sick!"

Hour, from the same cause, since.

I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such

"Advocate as I am."

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To permit yourself and family to "Suffer!!"

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TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Vol. LIII. Augusta, Maine, Thursday, October 29, 1885. No. 50.

The Winter apple crop in Western New York is said to be the largest for years. Niagara county alone claims to have yielded a million barrels.

Mr. David Garland, Bangor, raised and sold the past season 75 bushels of plums. They were the Moore's Arctic and were retailed at $1.35 a peck.

Practical agricultural colleges will be opened in several towns in Chili, South America, by order of the government. Several European professors have been engaged.

Potato rot is prevailing badly in sections of New York State, and is seriously reducing the crop. In some towns it is claimed that fully one third of the crop is defective, and the rot is still going on.

Professor George E. Morrow's experiments in cattle fattening at the Illinois Industrial University did not result in showing the "remarkable difference in gain, either actual or in comparison with food eaten, that have been claimed by partisans for or against different breeds."

An experiment with White Russian and Welcome oats at New York Experiment Station, the past season, resulted in a yield at the rate of upwards of eighty-two bushels of the former to but little more than fifty bushels of the Welcome. The above result was on plats specially prepared. In field culture White Russian yielded 60½ bushels per acre, and Welcome 44½ bushels.

At the annual meeting of the Oxford County Agricultural Society, held during the recent fair, the following officers were elected: President, H. L. Horne, Norway; Vice President, J. C. Marble, Paris Hill; Secretary, A. I. Rowe, Norway; Trustees, W. N. Thomas, Oxford; C. S. Edwards, Bethel; Geo. D. Bisbee, Buckfield; W. A. Frothingham, South Paris; John Baker, Waterford.

The vast quantities of inferior apples on hand this fall brings up the question of their value as food for stock. On this matter there seems to be a difference of opinion among farmers, a few claiming that marked results are manifest from their use, while others do not call them worth the picking for that purpose. We need some reliable experiments on this matter. There is very little demand for them for cider or vinegar purposes, and if of trifling value for feeding they seem to be a waste product.

Out-door grown strawberries are offered in the New York city markets for about eight months in the year. Most of the berries from south of Virginia are forwarded in refrigerators, which largely add to their cost. Usually the first strawberries shipped are received from Virginia and the more southern States, but this year Maryland seemed to be ahead. The experiments of shipping strawberries from Tennessee to New York in refrigerator cars was tried this year for the first time, but did not prove a success.

It is stated by the *New England Homestead* that a Worcester county milk producer was feeding his Holsteins a few shorts, green corn fodder cut fresh daily, and good fall pasture. He was notified by the contractor that his milk was below the standard, containing only 12 21 per cent. solids. He at once increased the grain ration and fed dried or wilted corn fodder. The first day after the change of feed the milk averaged 13.63 per cent. of solids; the second day, 13.84; the third day, 13.24 per cent., or above the standard of 13 per cent.

Prof. Fream, one of the professors at the agricultural college of Downton, Salisbury, England, read a paper recently on "the agricultural situation" before the economic section of the British association, in which he took a by no means cheerful view of British agriculture. He considered a further fall in rents an inevitable, "the only alternative being the more extensive occupation and cultivation of the soil by its actual owners." He advocated a system of quarantine approaching in stringency and perfection the system which the Canadians had established at Quebec, so that English breeders and stock-farmers could feel safe. In conclusion, he spoke in favor of a board of agriculture, under the control of a responsible minister, a proposal seconded by other speakers at the meeting.

No doubt the *American Garden* is correct in saying that it is a notable fact that fruit growers who cultivate but a few acres usually reap the largest reward as compared with the extent of their efforts. This is owing to the fact that they can select the choicest ground, make it exceedingly rich, and give it the best cultivation and protection, whereas large cultivators are compelled to take average land, usually fertilize it sparingly, and cultivate it as they may be able. The truth of this is verified in every direction among us. Still it always was an argument for the little garden well tilled. Even though the yield to a given area may be more on the small lot, yet a fruit grower may, under certain conditions, secure larger returns by extending his operations to a larger extent than a limited area will allow.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England, offered a prize for the best managed dairy farm under 100 acres. This prize has been won by Mr. E. G. Hotherall, who farms eighty-one acres of grass land. There are only forty-one acres of pasture, and the dairy consists of fifty-two cows. Nearly $3,000 are spent each year in purchasing food for cattle. No cotton-seed meal is used, as it is thought to injure the butter. The cows are bought with first or second calf, and kept three or four years, and then sold for beef. They are mostly grade Shorthorns. No calves are reared. Skim-milk and one-half tons of hay must be produced per acre to pay expenses. In addition to home-made manures, about 150 tons are annually purchased. The mowing ground is dressed from October. The pastures are quickened with bone meal. With all this expense and labor, a good profit is made on this farm.

According to the crop report of the Department of Agriculture, the corn crop is made with very little injury from frost, and with the yield slightly above an average. The general average of condition is the same as last month, ninety-five, a figure not attained in October since 1879. Present indications point to a yield of 26½ bushels per acre throughout the country. The returns for wheat are on a basis of yield per acre for the area harvested which averages about 10½ bushels. It is only nine bushels per acre on the area sown, which was nearly 40,000,000. The States averaging four to six bushels per acre are New York, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Missouri returns 8 bushels, and Ohio 8.1; Illinois, 9.2; California, 9.5; Pennsylvania, 10; Indiana, 10.8; Iowa, 11.3; Minnesota and Maryland, 11.5; Wisconsin, 11.9; Texas reports 13.5, with a large area; New York and Oregon, 13.5; Michigan, 20, and Colorado, Montana, Utah and Washington, 21 to 22 bushels. The average yield of oats will be nearly 23 bushels per acre, insuring a crop in excess of 600,000,000 bushels. The rye average is 10.4 bushels, nearly two bushels short of the yield of 1884. The average yield of barley will be about 22 bushels per acre. The condition of potatoes has seriously declined, on account of the prevalence of rot in New York and Michigan and elsewhere. The decline from the first of September was 11 points.

American Fat Stock and Dairy Show.

Arrangements are being perfected by the various live stock associations of the country for their annual meetings in Chicago during the continuance of the American Fat Stock and Dairy Show. This, convening a community of interests at one time, will serve to draw together large numbers of breeders and others connected with the various cattle interests of the United States and Canada.

The eighth annual American Fat Stock and Dairy Show, will be held in the Exposition Building, Chicago, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 10th, next, and closing at ten o'clock P. M., Thursday, Nov. 19th. The attendance at the last fat stock show exceeded 100,000, and there is every reason to expect a much larger attendance at the next.

The meetings announced to be held in connection with the above exhibition are as follows:

Nov. 10-14, Tuesday-Saturday, the twelfth annual convention of the National Butter and Cheese Association, at Grand Pacific Hotel.

Nov. 11, Wednesday, the National Norman Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 P. M.

Nov. 11, Wednesday, National Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 P. M.

Nov. 12, Thursday, the National Poland China Association, at the Sherman House, at — o'clock.

Nov. 12, Thursday, the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7 P. M.

Nov. 13, Friday, the American Clydesdale Association, at 7.30 P. M.

Nov. 13, Friday, the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7 P. M.

Nov. 14, Saturday, the American Berkshire Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 P. M.

Nov. 16, Monday, the American Southdown Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 P. M.

Nov. 16, Monday, the Holstein Friesian Association of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 2 P. M.

Nov. 17, Tuesday, the American Cotswold Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 P. M.

Nov. 17, Tuesday, the Oxford Sheep Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7.30 P. M.

Nov. 17, Tuesday, the American Shropshire Association, at the Sherman House, at — o'clock.

Nov. 17 and 18, Tuesday and Wednesday, the National Cattle Growers' Convention, at the Exposition building, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

Nov. 18, Wednesday, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7.30 P. M.

Nov. 18, Thursday, the American Duroc Jersey Swine Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at — o'clock.

The exhibition of dairy products to be held in connection with the fat stock show is attracting the attention of dairymen in all the great centres of this industry, and will be an occasion of marked importance.

The regular premiums provided by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, for dairy stock and butter and cheese, and the special premiums given by the friends of the dairy show, aggregate over $3500. A special premium of $60 is offered by the Illinois Dairymen's Association for butter made in that State, and another special premium of the same amount is offered by the Iowa Dairymen's Association for Iowa butter, but aside from these all other regular and special premiums are open to competition of exhibitors from any part of the country.

It is expected that these premiums, together with the interest felt by dairymen all over the country in improvements in dairy methods and dairy products, will draw together the largest exhibition of the kind ever witnessed.

Meeting of the County Grange.

Waldo County Grange held its regular meeting with Equity Grange, Belfast, Oct. 20th. The grangers present were preeminently the representatives of those foremost in thought and in progressive ideas, from the agricultural classes. Meeting called to order at usual hour. After opening exercises, minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Fifteen Granges were represented by delegates and reported their Granges as being in good condition. Bro. and Sister Stone of Georges Valley Grange, Knox County, made remarks. Address of welcome by A. I. Brown of Equity Grange. Response by Bro. Bowen, County Deputy. The fifth degree was conferred upon fourteen candidates in the most impressive manner by the duly elected members. Recitation by Sister Hattie Bayford; Song by Sister Lottie Ellis; noon recess; Music. Discussion of the question "Resolved that we petition the legislature to have uniformity of text books throughout the State." Opened by Bro. Brown, followed by Bros. Burns, Ellis of Equity Grange, Ellis of Ritchie, Hussey, Johnson, Wadlin, Brackett, Shepherd, Bowen, Huns and Hills and by Sisters Durham and Hunt. The discussion was earnest, practical and able, holding the closest attention of all until the approach of the closing hour, when it was voted to resume the consideration of this question and that of the topic assigned for this meeting at the session of Nov. 10th.

A vote of thanks was extended to Equity Grange for courtesies. Recitation by Sister Abbie Rackliff. Song by Sisters Morrill and Ellis. Remarks for good of the order by Bros Brown and Ellis, Sister Hunt and others. Work suspended and Grange closed.

The following programme was adopted for the next meeting: Time, Nov. 10th. Place, Mystic Grange Belmont. 1. Opening exercises. 2. Report of Granges. 3. Conferring fifth degree. 4. Recitation by Sister Cunningham. 5. Song by Sister Annie Brewster. 6. Select reading by Sister R. Alexander. 7. Noon recess. 8. Music. 9. Discussion of the questions continued from meeting of Oct. 20th. Resolved that we should petition the legislature to give us uniformity of school books throughout the State. Aff., Bros. Voss and Kills. Neg., Bros. Burns and Johnson. 10. Song by Sister Ellen Hunt. 11. Topic "How shall we strengthen weak Granges," Opened by Sister Brown, followed by Sisters Bean, Smart and Bellows. 12. Remarks for good of the order. 13. Closing.

Farmers' Institute in Oxford County.

By arrangement with the West Oxford Agricultural Society, the Maine Board of Agriculture will hold a Farmers' Institute at Odd Fellows Hall, Denmark, on Tuesday, Nov. 3d, 1885. The following members of the Board will take part in the exercises: Z. A. Gilbert, Sec'y, A. O. Pike, member from Oxford Co., J. M. Deering, York, W. W. Harris, Cumberland, S. L. Holbrook, Sagadahoc, and Prof. Jordan of the Experiment Station.

Subject for the forenoon, Composition and valuation of fertilizers. Afternoon, Shall young men stay on the farm? Evening is to be assigned.

Cattle-Feeding on a Grand Scale.

There have been many changes in the cattle business during the past few years, but the country has not witnessed the last "innovation" by any means, if we are to accept the establishments for feeding cattle on a large scale west of Omaha as an indication of what the future has in store for us.

The Omaha *Bee* of a recent date contains the description of such an establishment constructed at Gilmore, Neb., about nine miles from Omaha, for the Union Cattle Company of Cheyenne, Wyo., which is quite remarkable in its way. Some $75,000 have been expended in buildings and machinery, and the feeding stable, 300 feet wide and 800 feet long, contains 3,720 separate stalls, and it is the design to feed three sets of cattle each year, so that 11,500 bullocks will pass through the establishment per year. There is an elevator to facilitate the handling of grain, which is ground and cooked and distributed by means of pipes and pumps to troughs immediately in front of the cattle, and we presume water is furnished in the same way.

All the hay used is cut in an adjoining building and brought in upon tracks laid in the feeding alleys. The gutters behind the cattle contain running water, which carries away the droppings to an adjacent stream. It is estimated that between 400,000 and 500,000 bushels of corn and 7,000 tons of hay will be consumed in a year, and that about twenty-five men will be employed about the business.

The manager who is also vice-president, states that "the company was compelled to resort to this method of feeding, it being no longer possible to fatten cattle for the market on the ranges, as the grass has become rather scarce, and even where abundant it is difficult to get cattle ready for market," and it is his opinion that this method will soon be adopted by all the large cattle-owners upon the plains.

Another similar establishment is already under way at Blair, Neb., and arrangements made for one at Grand Island, and still another at Florence.

It is difficult to fully estimate the consequences which may be involved in this "new departure" in the cattle business, for should it prove to be safe and profitable, the new method will be quite largely adopted, not only by cattle companies able to keep their feeding establishments full from their own herds, but by those farmers who do not care to raise cattle, but are willing to embark in the business of feeding as a means of employing their money, depending upon the purchase of cattle for the purpose in the open market. If the system can be successfully established in Nebraska, it can be introduced with an equal show of success in any section where corn can be made the main crop, and would undoubtedly be widely applied. With the bulk of range cattle passed through such feeding establishments prior to reaching markets, we can well conceive that the producers of the better grades of beef will be brought into competition which they have heretofore escaped; but the principal effect will be experienced when the business gets beyond these proportions, and great feeding establishments in various portions of the country appear in the markets as purchasers of the very grades of cattle which the regular graziers now take in such large numbers.

Can the graziers and farmers who make it a part of their business to purchase and feed a few steers every year stand the pressure? Can they have any profit? Can the farm be restricted to the raising of steers to be sent to the feeding establishments for fattening, the same as the milk is sent to the cheese factory for manufacture.

But perhaps the new plan will not work. Time will disclose the result. There is one great waste which should tell against it—the loss of manure. Think of the poverty invited for the future if we are to have many such establishments, each throwing into the streams the manure from half a million bushels of corn and 7,000 tons of hay year!—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Real Holstein Cattle.

The ancient duchy of Holstein, which was wrested from Denmark by Germany a few years ago, possesses extensive lowlands reclaimed from the sea. These were not ancient lake-beds, like much of the present area of Holland, but salt water marshes; hence are known to-day as the Holstein Marshes. The population is almost exclusively agricultural, and possess a valuable breed of neat cattle, which is bred both for beef and for milk. As milch cows, they have achieved no special fame, but the beef is of the finest; the strains of milch and beef cattle are kept quite distinct, as among Shorthorns. They are fairly well-formed, judging them by our notions, and are the basis of a very profitable trade. In color they are black and white, or dark-brown, or red and white, and show clearly that they have been modified by the Shorthorn cross, otherwise are much like the Friesian and North Holland cattle, which pass by the trade name of "Holsteins" in this country. A notable difference between the Holstein beef and that of Normandy, which also finds its way to the great markets of the metropolis, is that its fat is white, while that of the French beef is often golden yellow, like that of the Guernseys, and many of the Jersey cattle. The London market demands fat beef, and requires it to be "white as Alabaster," to meet the highest favor.—*American Agriculturist for September.*

The Hive.

The preparation of bees for winter should now be the study of all judicious bee-keepers. If not yet decided as how to prepare them, read up at once; apply the knowledge obtained to practice, and be prompt in making all the necessary arrangements.

Spring and fall are two of the most important seasons for the bee-keeper. In the former all his skill and judgment will be taxed to get his colonies built up so as to be strong enough to gather the honey when season opens, that he may have millions of workers to store surplus while the flowers secrete nectar bountifully. The autumn is another critical season, when the successful bee-keeper must exercise the most vigilant care to keep his colonies in a healthy condition, and strong with young bees. If colonies are allowed to dwindle through neglect or other cause, allowed to become reduced from the loss of queens or other reasons, the moth is liable to find a lodgment, and before the careless owner is aware of the fact, the colony is weakened past recuperation.—*Exchange.*

The Holy Land, Syrian and Palestine bees are regarded by most of our apiarists as one and the same race. Prof. Cook thinks Syrian is the proper designation for all the bees in what is known as the Holy Land, yet Mr. Benton says there are important differences in the bees from different sections of the Holy Land. To the casual observer the Cyprians, Syrians and Italians are so closely alike as to be almost of one race, which afforded honey enough to start breeding rapidly; the bees began to recruit their wasted numbers, and when the fruit trees put forth their blossoms were ready to take advantage of even the few days they got, and, had it not been for a bad spell of weather, would have stored a surplus. White clover and raspberry soon followed, and the bees began storing surplus and swarming, and the frequent showers caused the flowers to continue blossoming, so we have had very near a continuous flow of honey from June to October, and the result is, a fine crop of honey has been harvested, and an immense increase of colonies, so that the loss is more than made up.

Bees have stored honey so late that they have dwindled down badly, and will go into winter quarters light in bees but heavy in stores, and should be protected as much as possible to avert another disaster like that of last winter. The hives should be contracted to the size of the colony by use of division boards, and the hives, if single hives, should be protected from the cold as much as possible. If single hives are used they can be packed by using an outside shell larger than the hive, remove the cap, and bridge out for an entrance, then pack between the outside shell and hive with forest leaves or chaff. Leave an air space above the packing over the bees and ventilate at the ends, so the air can circulate above the packing. Put on a weather proof covering, and if the work is thoroughly done, the bees will be pretty sure to come out nicely in the spring. If the bees are wintered in the cellar and the cellar is damp, chaff cushions should be used on the hives to take up the moisture.

J. B. MASON.

Mechanic Falls.

For the Maine Farmer.

How?

MR. EDITOR: In the last number of the *Farmer*, there was a report of the meeting of the County Grange at Litchfield, on the 7th inst., at which was talked over the business of winter dairying. One can hardly say the matter was discussed, as according to the secretary's report the views of the several speakers were all on one side of the question. Each speaker seems to have found winter dairying profitable, even more so than summer dairying.

Now, I have been engaged in dairying in a small way, for the past fifteen or twenty years, and the most I could ever say of my winter dairying was that I got my cows through without losing all the profits of the summer. I know this is all one can expect who follows the old fashion of having all the cows come in in the spring so as to get the most milk when butter is at the very lowest price; but when I have had all my cows calve between the last of July and the first of August, I have still thought there was no profit during housing time. Of late I have been thinking of disposing of all my cows, save perhaps two for home use, and then to have a few very near a continuous flow of money from June to October, and the result is, a fine crop of honey has been harvested, and an immense increase of colonies, so that the loss is more than made up.

Bees have stored honey so late that they have dwindled down badly, and will go into winter quarters light in bees but heavy in stores, and should be protected as much as possible to avert another disaster like that of last winter. The hives should be contracted to the size of the colony by use of division boards, and the hives, if single hives, should be protected from the cold as much as possible. If single hives are used they can be packed by using an outside shell larger than the hive, remove the cap, and bridge out for an entrance, then pack between the outside shell and hive with forest leaves or chaff. Leave an air space above the packing over the bees and ventilate at the ends, so the air can circulate above the packing. Put on a weather proof covering, and if the work is thoroughly done, the bees will be pretty sure to come out nicely in the spring. If the bees are wintered in the cellar and the cellar is damp, chaff cushions should be used on the hives to take up the moisture.

J. B. MASON.

Mechanic Falls.

For the Maine Farmer.

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Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

The Western Oxford Fair.

Thirty-five years has the West Oxford Agricultural Society existed and kept up its annual organization, making a brave and persistent fight towards the front, and for an honorable success. It has experienced all the vicissitudes of fortune that has beset other similar associations in the past, and now, since the farmers' autumnal festivals have come to be regarded as about the best kind of a "show" in the country, and the agricultural horse trots prove a powerful aid to the success of the thing by way of panning out the shekels, this society, comprising in its membership some of the best blood of the State, and which receives its rich annual tribute from the fertile vales which lie away up under the brow of Kearsarge, or in the shadow of Mt. Pleasant, or from that section through which the Saco meanders toward the sea, is feeling a renewed spirit of life and activity, and is participating in the general upbuilding of those interests which are the foundation of all industrial prosperity—the improved cultivation of the soil and the better condition of rural life and its surroundings.

October 6th, 7th and 8th witnessed this society in a new location, in a new exhibition building, and well provided with conveniences for the comfort of visitors, and an abundant supply of good water flowing through an aqueduct to several points in the park. Since the exhibition of '84 the old grounds near the Fryeburg railroad station have been sold, and a new site purchased on the Lovell road about a mile from the village. The new park is a quadrangle of 20 acres, containing an exhibition hall 40x80 feet, and two stories in height. On the ground floor is a good sized room for the society's secretary's office, and another for a ladies' sitting room.

Here was displayed a large collection of farm and garden products of great variety and excellent quality. The genius of industry enlivens the housewives, the boys and girls, and not least the fruits of the soil, yielded up to the imperative beck of the hard-fisted yeoman, telling of hard knocks and backbreaks and sweat—these were all vividly illustrated in the large gathering of mammoth vegetables, cereal products, and in the brilliant array of household manufactured articles, the works of the artist, or the researches of the student.

Among the thousands who thronged the park were well entertained by the exhibition of fine cattle and other stock, and particularly by the interesting trials of speed on the new half-mile track. The principal contest was a competitive exhibition of driving and managing a horse by a lady, and horseback riding by a boy. In the former the prize of $5 was awarded to daughters of Ex-Pres. Geo. R. Bean, won the 1st and 2d prizes respectively, and Chas. E. Fox of Lovell, 8 years of age, the 3d prize. We give a few of the stock premiums:

Horses—Stallions 4 years old and upwards, George H. Bean, Denmark, 1st; R. Brownfield, Brownfield, 2d; H. E. Chamberlain, Lovell, 3d.

Best breeding mare with stock, Fred W. Powers, Fryeburg, 1st; Frank Shirley, Brownfield, 2d; Mark Smart, Fryeburg, 3d.

Best family horse, Andrew H. Evans, Fryeburg, 1st; Henry G. Walker, Lovell, 2d; Geo. Charles, Fryeburg, 3d.

Best pair matched horses, H. Mickney, E. Brownfield, 1st; J. W. Barker, Fryeburg, 2d.

Best pair matched carriage horses, W. G. Spring, Fryeburg, 1st; B. W. McKeen, Fryeburg, 2d.

Best 3-year-old colt, Comet, owned by G. G. Shirley, Jr., Fryeburg, 1st; W. E. Tarbox, Fryeburg, 2d.

Best 2-year-old, John S. Ames, Sweden, 1st; Eben Bangs, Sweden, 2d.

Colt, not over 6 months, Fred W. Powers, Fryeburg, 1st.

Cattle—Town teams—Oxen, M. M. Smart, Fryeburg, 1st; A. P. Pingree, Denmark, 2d; Walter Weare, Denmark, 3d.

Town teams 3 years old, A. P. Pingree, Denmark, 1st.

Town teams 2 years old, W. H. Bean, Hiram, 1st.

Working oxen, Otis True, Lovell, 1st; Jas. Head, Denmark, 2d; James Walker, Fryeburg, 3d.

Matched oxen, John Colby, Denmark, 1st; Eben Fessenden, Fryeburg, 2d; Aaron Jones, Sweden, 3d.

Best pair steers, 3 years old, Hartford, Hiram, 1st; Paul Perkins, Fryeburg, 2d; T. I. Pingree, Denmark, 3d.

Heifers 3 years old, E. L. Allen, Hiram, 1st; Frank Day, Fryeburg, 2d; Edwin Pingree, Denmark, 3d.

Beef oxen, Aaron Jones, Sweden, 1st.

Agricultural implements—Exhibition of strength and discipline on drag, oxen 7 ft. and upwards, R. D. Fessenden, Denmark, 1st; A. Ingalls, Denmark, 2d; John Colby, Denmark, 3d.

Oxen under 7 feet and over 6½, Ezra Davis, Denmark, 1st; Horsce Gove, Denmark, 2d; Frank True, 3d.

Oxen under 6½ feet, T. I. Pingree, Denmark, 1st.

Three-year-old steers, T. I. Pingree, 1st; A. C. Jewett, Denmark, 2d; Charles Head, Denmark, 3d.

Two-year-old steers, F. L. Meserve, Fryeburg, 1st; C. Hartford, Hiram, 2d; W. C. Bean, Hiram, 3d.

Pair oxen in draught, D. A. Ballard, Fryeburg, 1st.

Single horse, C. D. Fessenden, Brownfield, 1st.

There were five competitors for the baby show premiums, viz.: Maud McAllister, Fryeburg, 1st, $6; Ralph Giles, Brownfield, 2d, $4; Perley Quimby, Fryeburg, 3d, $3; Reba Maud Harndon, Fryeburg, 4th, $2; Edith S. Kenneerson, Fryeburg, 5th, $1.

Directors elected for 1886-8 are as follows: Pres., A. O. Pike, Fryeburg; Vice Pres., C. D. Fessenden, E. Brownfield; Sec'y, D. L. Lamson, Fryeburg; Treas., John Locke, Fryeburg; Trustee, Walter Walker, Wy

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.—October 29, 1885.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Oct. 29, 1885.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.50 IN ADVANCE; OR $3.00 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞ Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

FRIEND J. H. PRATT, will call upon our subscribers in Waldo County during November.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Aroostook County during November.

MR. C. A. YATES will call on our subscribers in West Kennebec during November.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers.

We are now making up the accounts of the subscribers to the MAINE FARMER, WHO ARE INDEBTED FOR THE PAPER FROM THE YEARS 1883-84 UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, to be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Opportunity will be given to all who are thus in arrears, to make payment to our agents or to this office, at our usual rates, on or before January 1st, 1886. If delayed until that date, the accounts will be left for collection.

A Dictionary like Webster's Unabridged, the announcement of which may be found in our columns, is a library of itself, in a condensed and convenient form, and one that but a few can afford to dispense with.

Will some one furnish us the words of a short poem, published in the *Farmer* some ten years ago, beginning something in this way: "A good wife rose from her bed one morn." One of our subscribers wishes it.

The trustees of the Grant fund of $350,000 have decided to place it in the care of the United States Trust Company, which is to pay an income to Mrs. Grant during her life, and after her death to the children of General Grant during their respective lives. On their decease respectively the fund is to be distributed to their descendants.

Messrs. Hatch and Smith, of the Executive Council, returned from Portland last week, where they have been visiting the deaf and dumb school. The State has forty scholars in the Portland school, and expends for their education over eight thousand dollars yearly. The pupils are taught lip reading, and articulation, by means of which they are making good progress in their studies.

It looks as if alcoholic stimulants, by and by, would not be used in medicine. It is stated by medical authority that nitroglycerine, as a heart stimulant, is far superior to brandy, and may be given with confidence whenever the administration of brandy is indicated. Two drops of a one per cent. solution are equivalent to an ounce of brandy, and the effects of the drug are felt immediately. It creates no unnatural craving.

Mr. George H. Watkins has sold the *Oxford Democrat* to Mr. Arthur E. Forbes of Paris, and has gone into partnership with Mr. Brown Thurston in Portland, in the publishing business. Mr. Watkins has been connected with the press of Maine for fifteen years, has been one of its most industrious and able members, is a practical printer, and in the Oxford *Democrat* has given a model county paper. We wish him success in the publishing business.

Worthy Master Robie and Mrs. Robie will attend the 19th annual meeting of the National Grange, which opens in Banquet Hall, Boston, Nov. 11th, and will continue several days. Gov. Robie and wife are the only delegates from Maine, but a number of Patrons will go for the purpose of taking the sixth degree, which only the National Grange can confer. This is the last degree but one. The seventh is conferred only on delegates to the National Grange.

There are over six hundred salmon in the locks at Orland and the work of removing the eggs from them will begin in a few days. A new building has been erected during the past year, and other improvements made that will facilitate the important work of salmon culture. Already the fruits of this culture are seen in the large number of salmon which were caught in the Penobscot during the past summer, many of which it is thought were of the offspring of the Orland hatching house.

In the interests of the proposed reunion of the ex-members of the Maine Legislature, we desire all ex-members, who have ever served in either branch, to communicate to us at the *Farmer* office, their names, age, political residence, occupation, the years they were in the legislature, and any other information they may be pleased to give. A preliminary meeting will be held in Augusta, on the 4th of November, to make the arrangements for the reunion. The plan meets the approval of all ex-members who have thus far been communicated with.

Queen Victoria's life at Balmoral Castle is said to be one of extreme simplicity. The Queen is an early riser. She breakfasts at 8 o'clock every morning, and insists that all her guests be present at the meal with her, or go without it. After this early morning meal, no other is served until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Queen has luncheon. The dinners are said to be very plain; the dish of wines is limited within narrow bounds. The household is managed parsimoniously. The servants are held to strict accountability, and the larder is closed to sluggards who prefer sleep to breakfast at 8.

The Governor has signed the death warrant of Daniel Wilkinson, who murdered the Bath policeman, Lawrence, two years ago this fall. The warrant states that the sentence shall be hung on the 20th of November between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 1 in the afternoon. Wilkinson was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree at the December term of the Sagadahoc Court, 1883, and sentenced to be hung August 27th, 1884. Wilkinson's counsel, H. M. Heath, Esq., has petitioned the Governor and Council to commute his sentence.

Frank E. Johnson of Wiscasset, Maine, for a year, more or less, manufactured and sold a liniment, which L. S. Johnson & Co., of Boston, claimed was an infringement on their rights as proprietors of Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment, and the United States Circuit Court, at Portland, Webb J. presiding on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1885, after a full hearing of the case, and arguments by counsel, grant an injunction restraining said F. E. Johnson from the further manufacture and sale of said liniment, and all persons who have heretofore, or may hereafter, sell the said liniment are liable to the Messrs. Johnson for damages.

Gen. Tilton, Mr. C. H. Nelson and Dr. Geo. H. Bailey, returned on Saturday from their trip to the "blue grass region" of Kentucky, highly delighted with their journey and all they had the privilege of seeing. The Doctor says it is the greatest country on earth for trotters. He writes: "I have 'dropped my playthings' to Kentucky and Maine has got about the same chance to compete with her in raising horses, (or anything else, when it comes to that) as a boy in a pin factory without any ticket. I rode all one day to see the trotters and mares and foals, and in the evening I stood with uncovered head in the window of the tall shaft that marks the resting place of Kentucky's greatest statesman, Henry Clay. It is the greatest country I have ever visited, a land 'flowing with milk and honey,' and mushrooms grow on fence-posts. There is only one thing that we excel in at home, and that is, our girls." While absent, these gentlemen attended the Breeders' Association meeting at Lexington, Ky. In the race for three-year-olds, J. E. Fuller's b. s. Fenton trotted the third heat in 2.19¾—the fastest ever trotted in a race by a three-year-old. W. L. Simmons' b. s. Eagle Bird trotted the third heat in 2.33½.

Right Here in Maine.

Standing at the close of a fruitful season, when the blessings of a kind Providence have been poured out upon our people with a lavish hand, we can see that our State has had a steady and healthful growth in population; and, more than that, and greatly above and beyond it, we recognize the growth of a contented spirit among the people, and a settling down more and more to the conviction that Maine is as good a State to live in as any in the Union.

The Western illusion is passing away. The tide that turned thitherward, bearing away from our hearts and homes some of the very best young men and women of our State, is on the ebb, and the reflex wave is bringing back to our borders the best of these, to remain here, contented and happy, all the more so for the trials and testings of other fields. We have talked with many such, and they all bring the same testimony—that while the advantages and facilities of our State do not, perhaps, invite to sudden fortune and large wealth, there are opportunities here for home-building and good society, and all those things that make life worth the living, that bear no comparison to the West. The same efforts made to get rich at the West, put forth here—the same deprivations and sacrifices, will lead to similar results. But the people of Maine will not consent to live in any such way, and we don't blame them. There is more of life than a hard from morning to night tussle with the bread and butter question, the accumulation of houses and lands and bonds and stocks. And if Maine people prefer to think of other things, occasionally, that will minister to their higher nature, they really get more out of life than they would in the mad scramble for wealth.

But considered materially, Maine was never more prosperous than at present. Her "egg" are not "all in one basket," but she is blessed with many and diversified industries. We place agriculture foremost, always, for in this, directly or indirectly, the majority of our working population is engaged. It is true that "the farmer feedeth all," but to make his occupation remunerative, a market must be provided, and therefore manufactures spring up on the countless water-powers on our rivers and streams. This industry goes hand in hand with agriculture, one supplementing and helping the other. All the cotton mills of the State have been running on full time; new mills are in process of construction, and the facilities for manufacturing in the old grooves increased. It is the testimony of capitalists interested in cotton mills in Maine, that goods can be manufactured cheaper here than elsewhere, and the returns are correspondingly larger. A better class of operatives can be secured. The manufacture of woolen goods, so long in a depressed condition, is again reviving, as witness the indications at Vassalboro', Readfield, Madison and other places that might be mentioned.

Ever since we could remember anything, the cry has been sounded, "the lumber business is dying out in Maine." If so, it is a dreadful slow death. Lumbermen, experienced in the matter, and who ought to know what they are talking about, tell us that notwithstanding the immense cuts of the last ten or twenty years, the natural growth of the forests has fully made up for it. This seems almost incredible, but is doubtless true. The slaughter of timber, common in former years, is now unknown. Great care is taken that there shall be no waste, and every particle of lumber is utilized. With an increasing demand and higher prices, the lumber business will continue to be one of the permanent industries of the State. A large draft has been made upon our mills to furnish the material for the building operations in our State the past year, unparalleled during the last ten years, and this has called for a large force of skilled workmen. Shipbuilding, also, has not now followed as a speculation, is still pursued with profit. One firm alone in this State has during the past twenty years turned out two hundred vessels, all done on contract, and giving the best of satisfaction. Think of the money kept down in Maine for this enterprise alone. A gentleman connected with the above mentioned firm, sees a brightening in the skies in regard to this industry.

The granite and loe business, so important and extensive, are as yet in their infancy, and their further development will bring great wealth to our borders. Our hillsides have furnished the enduring material for many of the most noted public buildings in the country, and they are now being levied upon to fill other contracts. More enduring than marble, Maine granite is sought for by builders, and has a world-wide reputation. Our rigorous winters bring with them a blessing in storing up in our rivers and streams pure crystal ice, which is now systematically gathered by regularly organized companies, and becomes a permanent, extensive and profitable business. And it is all clear gain. From the time that Jack Frost sets his seal upon the shining waters, until the fleet of vessels bears to Southern ports the cooling luxury, there is no expenditure for raw material, no fertiliser to be furnished, but the millions of dollars which this industry, made possible by the cold weather, lays down in our State, is for labor and material, skilled and unskilled, scattered among our farmers and mechanics.

The recent development of the profits of raising horses and cattle for the best markets, has given an impetus to these branches of industry, but passing by these and the hundreds of other smaller industries we will mention a feature which in one respect presents Maine as perhaps the most attractive State in the Union—as a summer resort. The prediction of a distinguished gentleman, that where land on our Maine coast has heretofore been sold by the acre, it would be sold by the square foot, has already become true, as witness Mt. Desert, Old Orchard and other places. During the present autumn, one thousand workmen are employed at Bar Harbor and vicinity, getting ready for another season. Fifty new cottages will be erected there before the opening of the next year. There are scenes of unusual activity at all our summer resorts, the growth of which has been simply wonderful. This present season, we believe, will be within bounds to say that two millions of dollars were spent in Maine by people from out of the State, who sought here rest and recreation—a revenue entirely unknown here a few years ago. This money touches not only the railroads, hotel proprietors and boarding-house keepers, but the farmer and producer, and finds its way into many helpful channels. A gentleman who has travelled quite extensively at home and abroad, said the other day: "Maine is rapidly becoming the favorite summer resort of the country; I think in a few years the great majority of those who can afford either summer vacations will prefer that State to the New Jersey coast or the springs of New York. The trouble is Maine's attractions are not sufficiently advertised."

Thus we have indicated in a few directions, the prosperity of Maine, which makes it a desirable place to live in and why it is that the young men should rally under the old roof tree, rebuild and modernize the family mansion, and cultivate, according to modern methods, the ancestral acres. As we said at the beginning, the tide towards the West has turned, and the brain and muscle is being directed towards our New England homes. Let this good work go forward until twice the number of our present population shall find within our borders happy, prosperous and contented homes.

The annual meeting of the Piscataquis Teachers' Association will be held at Foxcroft Academy, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 5, 6 and 7, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M. The usual reductions on the railroads. Free entertainment to members of the association only, for which application should be made to Wm. T. Stubbs, Foxcroft, by Nov. 2.

Mr. Charles H. Boyd of Monroe, is no doubt the champion honey raiser in Waldo County. He got out 36 swarms of bees last spring, and from the hives he has taken out 1600 pounds of honey in sections and 400 pounds of honey to extract, leaving an average of 7 lbs. of honey to the hive and an increase of 16 swarms.

Hon. J. H. Kimball of Bath, has been appointed by Gov. Robie a delegate to represent the State of Maine at the National Cattle Growers' Association of America, to be holden at Chicago, Nov. 17th.

A Quaint Marriage.

The following marriage, consummated by the contracting parties without the aid of minister or magistrate, stands recorded upon the records of Mount Desert. It is the only record of the kind upon the books of that town, and though I have heard of such transactions, this is the only one I have ever found recorded. Nicholas Thomas is not previously mentioned upon the town records and was the only one of the name here when the oath of allegiance was taken in 1789. Of his ancestry, I have learned nothing. Lucy Somes was the daughter of Abraham Somes, said to have been the first English settler on Mount Desert Island, and whose wife was Hannah, daughter of Samuel Herrick of Gloucester, Mass. He was the son of Abraham and Martha (Emerson) Somes of Gloucester, and his daughter Lucy, one of the parties to this marriage contract, was born in Gloucester, May 4, 1759.

W. B. L.

MOUNT DESERT, Feb. 22, 1780.

This is to sartify that in asmuch as their is no Lawfull Athority within thirty miles of this place, whereby we can be married as the Law directs, we do, with the Consent of our Parents, and in Presence of these Witnesses, Solemly Promes and ingage to each other in the following words:

I, Nicholas Thomas, Do in the Presence of God, Angles and these Witnesses Take Lucy Somes to be my maried wife; to Live with her, to Love, to Cherish and Nurish, and maintain her, in Prosperity and Advarsity, in sickness and health, and a true and faithfull comunication with any other women. And to this I ingage to her alone as my ondly and Lawfull wife, as long as God shall continue both our Lives.

And I, Lucy Somes, Do in the Presence of God, Angles and these witness, take Mr. Nicholas Thomas to be my maried Husband; to live with, to honnar and to obey him in all things Lawfull, in Prosparity and advarsity, in sickness and health, and to forsake all unlawfull communications with any other man, and to Cleave to him alone as my only and Lawfull Husband, as long as God shall continue both our Lives.

In witness hereof we both set our hands and seals.

NICHOLAS THOMAS his s
LUCY SOMES hir ss

In Presence of us:
JAMES RICHARDSON,
SAMUEL REED,
JAMES RICHARDSON, JR.,
ABRAHAM SOMES, JR.

To the Patrons of Husbandry, State of Maine.

Arrangements have been made for those who are members of the several subordinate Granges, P. of H., of the State, and desire to attend the National Grange, which opens in Boston, November 11th. Such members should procure from the secretary of the Grange where a member resides a proper certificate of membership. This should be presented to any ticket agent on the line of the Maine Central or the Portland and Rochester railroads, and it will ensure a ticket for a passage from said station to Boston and return, for half the usual rates. Only authenticated members will have the opportunity to purchase tickets at any time during the session of the National Grange, which will probably continue ten days, with the privilege of returning at any time. Any Grange who desires any further information can communicate with Worthy ex-Master Nelson Hsm, member of the executive committee, appointed by me to make suitable arrangements.

FREDERICK ROBIE,
Master of the State Grange.

Gorham, Oct. 25th.
D. M. HALL, Secretary.

The meeting at Boston will be the largest and most interesting of the kind ever held since the organization of the order. There will be a large attendance from this State.

The Small Pox.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 24, 1885.

The following list of towns affected with small pox, it is thought will be of use to health inspectors, boards of health and municipal officers in our State, in helping them to guard against the importation of the disease into our towns.

In Montreal and its suburbs, there were during the week ending Friday, Oct. 16, 393 deaths, as follows:

Montreal	269
Cote St. Louis	32
Hochelaga	21
St. Cunegonde	14
St. Gabriel	9
St. Henri	38
Louette, Oct. 19, 2 cases.	
Vidal, Oct. 21, 1 case.	
Rimouski, Oct. 24, 4 cases.	
Bathurst, Oct. 26, 7 families.	
Grondines, several deaths.	
River du Loup, Oct. 29, 1 case.	
Cap St. Ignace, Oct. 30, 35 cases.	
St. Paschal, Oct. 28, 2 cases.	
Forth, Oct. 28, 1 case.	
Laprairie, Oct. 15, 2 cases.	
Point St. Charles, Oct. 18, 1 case.	

Respectfully,

A. G. YOUNG, Sec'y.

The total value of agricultural implements exported during the twenty-one years from 1863 to 1884 was $49,534,450; in the year 1883 more implements in value were shipped than in any previous year, the aggregate being $3,893,919, or something more than one-eleventh of the whole exportation for the 21 years. For the 15 years from 1870 to 1884 inclusive the mowers and reapers constituted about 45 per cent., and the plows and cultivators about 9 per cent. of the total value exported. A very large proportion of these exports was sent to the new countries of the American Continent and to some of the South Sea Islands. Australia and Colonial Africa, whose aggregate purchase during the twenty-one years amounted to $554 worth to every one thousand of inhabitants, as against $173 worth per thousand inhabitants for England, France and Germany, the only European countries to which any considerable number of our agricultural implements is sent.

For the Maine Farmer.

Hallowell Granite Quarries.

The extent of the work at these quarries must be seen to be appreciated. The granite is of fine and beautiful texture, clear white, coming in sheets of from one to twelve feet thick. It is perfectly astonishing what immense blocks they split out at one blast; in one of the quarries quite recently, a single blast was split off some 90 feet long, 40 feet wide and 20 feet thick, and in Mr. Perry's quarry, the present season they quarried a block some 200 feet long, 40 feet wide and 20 feet thick, containing over 5000 tons of granite. There are now from 250 to 300 men employed quarrying, hauling and working in the granite.

There are teams, two of them six horses, employed at Bar Harbor and vicinity, getting ready for another season. Fifty new cottages will be erected there before the opening of the next year. There are scenes of unusual activity at all our summer resorts, the growth of which has been simply wonderful. This present season, we believe, will be within bounds to say that two millions of dollars were spent in Maine by people from out of the State, who sought here rest and recreation—a revenue entirely unknown here a few years ago. This money touches not only the railroads, hotel proprietors and boarding-house keepers, but the farmer and producer, and finds its way into many helpful channels. A gentleman who has travelled quite extensively at home and abroad, said the other day: "Maine is rapidly becoming the favorite summer resort of the country; I think in a few years the great majority of those who can afford either summer vacations will prefer that State to the New Jersey coast or the springs of New York. The trouble is Maine's attractions are not sufficiently advertised."

Thus we have indicated in a few directions, the prosperity of Maine, which makes it a desirable place to live in and why it is that the young men should rally under the old roof tree, rebuild and modernize the family mansion, and cultivate, according to modern methods, the ancestral acres. As we said at the beginning, the tide towards the West has turned, and the brain and muscle is being directed towards our New England homes. Let this good work go forward until twice the number of our present population shall find within our borders happy, prosperous and contented homes.

The annual meeting of the Piscataquis Teachers' Association will be held at Foxcroft Academy, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 5, 6 and 7, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M. The usual reductions on the railroads. Free entertainment to members of the association only, for which application should be made to Wm. T. Stubbs, Foxcroft, by Nov. 2.

The poultry advertisement of F. E. Moore, South Gardiner, may be found elsewhere. He has some splendid birds, and his claim of premiums recently received at the two State Fairs, is correct.

We have fine specimens of apples and pears from the orchard of Hon. C. Marshall Perkins, Belgrade, who is one of the most intelligent pomologists in Kennebec county.

It is safe to say that the Governor will designate Thursday, Nov. 26th, as Thanksgiving Day.

Gen. S. J. Anderson has received the important appointment of Collector of the port of Portland.

York Pomona Grange.

The York County Pomona Grange met at the hall of Cornish Grange, P. of H., October 31, on the previously announced. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, more than sixty faithful ones were present, coming from Biddeford, Buxton, Saco, Goodwin's Mills, Hollis, North Berwick and Cornish Granges. After friendly greetings the meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Master B. F. Carlton of Buxton Grange, and a brief address of welcome was delivered by R. G. Smith of Cornish Grange. Mr. Smith's remarks were responded to by J. O. Hancock of Saco, and H. F. Moulton of Buxton.

Various business items of minor importance received attention, and then came the discussion of the "exemplification of the work in four degrees of the subordinate Grange in ample form," by Carter, Seth Sennott of Saco, and others.

At 12.30 P. M., Worthy Master Carter gave notice that a recess until 2 P. M. was in order for dinner.

At 2 P. M., the labor in gural called the Grange to order, and the fifth degree was conferred upon 34 members, after which the question for discussion, "How shall we educate the sons and daughters of the farm to make practical farmers?" and "How can the tide of population be turned back from the cities to the farms?" were discussed and many good ideas were presented by Worthy Lecturer Emmons of Biddeford; Hancock, H. F. Deane of Cornish, Wm. H. Deering, Googins, G. M. Douglass, H. F. Moulton of Buxton, G. M. Douglass of Cornish, Sanborn and Milliken of Saco, J. H. Hammond of North Berwick, and others. The programme was closed for the evening by a ballot, the Patrons of Cornish Grange being the only ones present. Worthy State Master addressed the meeting in the afternoon. The patrons of Windham were very hospitably entertained and served an excellent dinner to two hundred and fifty guests.

—North Star Grange of Newburg, organized Saturday evening to be known as the North Star Grange Agricultural Society, and elected the following officers: Brown of Newburg, for President; Alonzo Tasker, Jr., Vice President; W. B. Reed of Dixmont, Secretary; Lewis Bussey of Dixmont, Treasurer; Henry Toothaker, Marshal.

Recent Deaths.

Dr. H. C. Fessenden, a leading physician of Eastport for many years, and a brother of William Pitt Fessenden, died Thursday morning of heart disease, aged 68 years.—Rev. H. G. Carley, for thirty-five years the respected pastor of the Free Baptist church in Prospect, died on the 6th inst., in his 88th year.—Mrs. Lavi Bancroft, N. H., but spent the greater part of her life in eastern Maine. His ordination took place at Bath, Me., in 1827. He was a perfectly astonishing whale that was engaged in farming and other business. He was also concerned in shipbuilding in Bowdoinham, and Richmond, and owned all the vessels in which he was interested, being successful. About twenty years ago he went to Richmond where he has since resided.—Hon. Leonard Andrews died at Biddeford, Thursday, aged 63. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1855 and obtained the charter for the city of Biddeford. In 1861 he was elected Senator, serving on three important committees.

A curious case of somnambulism occurred recently at East Sullivan. When Farmer G. got up in the morning he was much mystified to find his horse, which he left on the street the evening securely fastened in his stall, in the barn floor, the facts in the case showing conclusively that the horse never got out of his stall into the place where found without the help of human hands. It afterwards appeared from circumstantial evidence so strong that it could not be doubted that the young man who worked for Farmer S. got up in the night, dressed, went to the barn, led the horse from his stall to the barn floor, went back to the house, pulled off his shoes, leaving them below stairs, and then went back to his chamber and to bed, without remembering, when he waked, anything whatever of his somnambulistic adventures.

The proposed race between Pilot Knox and Maxzy Cobb, has slumped through. It had been arranged to occur at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., for $1,000 a side and the entire admission receipts, the best, three in five. But the Maxzy Cobb people received a telegram from Isidor Chondelle, the owner of Maxzy Cobb, saying that he would trot his horse only over Fleetwood Park, New York. Now Mr. May will not trot the race over this track, as it is one of the poorest in the country. Narragansett being one of the best, it seems a clear throw-down on the part of the owner of Maxzy Cobb.

There are fourteen vessels hailing from Bucksport, engaged in the shaking business. They are officered and manned largely by men from here and adjoining towns, and their crews number in the aggregate, about one hundred and seventy-five men. The business for the past few years has not yielded large profits, but the prospect for the coming season just closed, is good, and the owners are hopeful.

We have received from the publisher, Capt. Chas. E. Nash, Augusta, copies of the Maine Farmers' Almanac for 1886. It is fully up to the standard of this excellent publication, and has all kinds of weather hinted to all classes and conditions of men. For sale at all the bookstores.

Mr. Joseph Jewell of Canaan has a fine three-year-old stallion colt "Col. Dyer." that won in the Hartland race Saturday, Oct. 17, in three straight heats in 2.54½, 2.51¾ and 2.49¼. This makes him stand third for three-year-olds in Maine.

The long succession of pleasant days marks the present autumn as one to be remembered with pleasure. The heavy white frost of the past few days has been the morning's beautiful, and the clear sky of midday has given warmth and life.

Mystery of a Maine Man.

FREDERICK GOWER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

On July 18th, Mr. Frederick A. Gower, a native of Ellsworth, Maine, and a well-known speculator in telephone patents, husband of Captain Norton Gower of Farmington, this State, made a balloon ascension from Cherbourg, France, intending to cross the channel to England. He did not reach his destination, and the balloon without the car, was afterward found in the channel near Dieppe. Mr. Gower went to Europe in 1873 in connection with the business of the Bell telephone. He went before the European public, as a young man, refined, well educated, and having a knowledge of men of the world that he had acquired on the staff of a popular daily newspaper in Providence, R. I. He at once took rank with the philosopher's stone, he seemed to possess its charm. Success followed all his ventures, and, after a few years, judging by his beautiful apartments in Paris, where he had constructed a large building for experimental purposes and for testing the adaptability of telephone apparatus. Last spring he made Hythe, in England, the centre of his operations, and from there made several accounts, finally leaving England for France in a balloon, successfully crossing the channel early in June. Last spring Mr. Gower made several successful ascents, and finally, on July 18, started, in the presence of admiring thousands, from the Cherbourg Exhibition grounds, with the intention of re-crossing the channel, wishing to demonstrate to these dignitaries the advantages of the power to throw war balloons in deep defiance across long distances. Of this last ascension Prof. Edmund Salisbury Dixon, U. S. N., commanding the United States force in the European station says: "I had previously several conversations with him on his methods of using balloons in warfare, and on the 18th of July I was invited to hear it explained in detail, and to witness the ascension by which he hoped to demonstrate its practicability. I reached the ground at 1.30 P. M., and there met Vice Admiral du Petit-Thouars, prefect maritime at Cherbourg, and the Russian admiral commanding a fleet in the Mediterranean, whose flagship, the Admiral Lazareff, was then in port. The large balloon, Ville d'Eyeres, was already inflated and was held down by twenty or more French sailors, the small or 'pilot' balloon was lying on the ground ready for inflation. When the company was assembled Mr. Gower caused the 'pilot' balloon to be filled with gas, and explained to those present in clear and succinct terms. He said that after a careful study of the upper currents of the atmosphere he had decided that the day was favorable for an effort to cross the channel, but that, should he find it too much for England, he should strike off for the French coast to Dieppe. He then released the 'pilot' balloon, which went off well in a northeasterly direction till it reached a certain height, when it seemed to change its course somewhat more to the eastward. As soon as the 'pilot' balloon was fairly on its way, Mr. Gower embarked in the car, and, seeing carefully that everything was in a secure and good shape, he gave the word to release the Ville d'Eyeres, and followed the small balloon. The Ville d'Eyeres did not go off as well as the other at the start, but it sped rapidly away before the fresh breeze it barely clearing the roofs of the houses near at hand, and Mr. Gower began at once to throw out ballast. It then rose rapidly, and ultimately generally the movements of the 'pilot' balloon.

"The baskets was a small affair of wicker work, barely large enough to accommodate one person, apparently containing nothing but the ballast and provisions, which latter article was lashed to the outside. Mr. Gower carried a small traveling bag, which fastened to the slings of the basket above his head. He seemed to be under the influence of excitement was much enthused, and, although moving and working rapidly, he did so without the slightest uncertainty or confusion. The wind in the harbor of Cherbourg at the time of the ascent, was west by south, and blowing from 15 to 20 miles an hour. It remained at about the same time and direction throughout the day and during the night, and towards the next morning the weather became thick and misty, with drizzling rain."

When Mr. Gower started it was late in the day to make such an ascension, but he would not miss such an opportunity afforded him by such an occasion. About two o'clock a French pilot who was piloting the balloon vessel, Gogoburn in Havre, spoke the balloon, which was then a dozen miles west of Barfleur. The pilot says he was near enough to see the expression of Mr. Gower's face, and remembers his blonde beard. He called to him and asked if he wished for anything, where he came from, and where he was going. To the last question the pilot declares Mr. Gower responded in English, "Too long." "Too long! too long?" I repeated, what did he intend to say? "Too long—is plus long," was the pilot's definition, but I think it more likely that what the pilot understood too long, must have been "to Londres." In a moment the balloon was out of sight. Loss $1000; insurance—The sloop steamer Gogoburn, Capt. Yarrington, of Camden, Me., put into the Havre harbor on the 20th inst. with the dwelling house of John Wyman at Newry Corner, were burned Monday night. Loss $2000; no insurance.

"THE DISPEPTIC'S REFUGE." "I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Chas. H. Watts, of West Somers, Putnam Co., N. Y., "and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. The current treatment did me no good. Listlessly and without hope I gave Parker's Tonic a trial. I can give you results in three words: *it cured me.*" It will cure you.

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If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every one should no this. Only one pill a dose.

A fifteen-year-old daughter of Sumner W. Clark of Corinville, while making a bed, Sunday night, using a light, in some way became caught her clothes on fire, and was severely burned, that she died on Monday morning.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes of a Pleasant Trip.

MR. EDITOR: I thought perhaps for the interest of your readers you would like an account of a trip I have recently taken.

Leaving home the 17th of July for a little evangelistic work in company with a lady from Canada, we went to Lisbon Falls first, where, to my great friend Mr. Whiting, formerly a trader of Vassalboro, who is now keeping a hotel at that place. He seems well and happy, and kindly took us over to the Bell telephone. He went before the European public, as a young man of about thirty, the son of a clergyman, refined, well educated, and having a knowledge of men of the world that he had acquired on the staff of a popular daily newspaper in Providence, R. I. He at once took rank with the philosopher's stone, he seemed to possess its charm. Success followed all his ventures, and, after a few years, judging by his beautiful apartments in Paris, where he had constructed a large building for experimental purposes and for testing the adaptability of telephone apparatus. Last spring he made Hythe, in England, the centre of his operations, and from there made several accounts, finally leaving England for France in a balloon, successfully crossing the channel early in June. Last spring Mr. Gower made several successful ascents, and finally, on July 18, started, in the presence of admiring thousands, from the Cherbourg Exhibition grounds, with the intention of re-crossing the channel, wishing to demonstrate to these dignitaries the advantages of the power to throw war balloons in deep defiance across long distances. Of this last ascension Prof. Edmund Salisbury Dixon, U. S. N., commanding the United States force in the European station says: "I had previously several conversations with him on his methods of using balloons in warfare, and on the 18th of July I was invited to hear it explained in detail, and to witness the ascension by which he hoped to demonstrate its practicability. I reached the ground at 1.30 P. M., and there met Vice Admiral du Petit-Thouars, prefect maritime at Cherbourg, and the Russian admiral commanding a fleet in the Mediterranean, whose flagship, the Admiral Lazareff, was then in port. The large balloon, Ville d'Eyeres, was already inflated and was held down by twenty or more French sailors, the small or 'pilot' balloon was lying on the ground ready for inflation. When the company was assembled Mr. Gower caused the 'pilot' balloon to be filled with gas, and explained to those present in clear and succinct terms. He said that after a careful study of the upper currents of the atmosphere he had decided that the day was favorable for an effort to cross the channel, but that, should he find it too much for England, he should strike off for the French coast to Dieppe. He then released the 'pilot' balloon, which went off well in a northeasterly direction till it reached a certain height, when it seemed to change its course somewhat more to the eastward. As soon as the 'pilot' balloon was fairly on its way, Mr. Gower embarked in the car, and, seeing carefully that everything was in a secure and good shape, he gave the word to release the Ville d'Eyeres, and followed the small balloon. The Ville d'Eyeres did not go off as well as the other at the start, but it sped rapidly away before the fresh breeze it barely clearing the roofs of the houses near at hand, and Mr. Gower began at once to throw out ballast. It then rose rapidly, and ultimately generally the movements of the 'pilot' balloon.

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City News.

ce Gearside of this city, brings to
es, a queer specimen of twisted car-

r people are all going into the bank-
iness. Our farmer friends are mak-
r best boughs to the public.

aarload of rough looking coffins were
yesterday from the station here,
i to the Tewksbury alms house,

rk is soon to close on the new Epis-
hurch, and the walls and founds-
overed to protect them from the
nd snows of winter.

r. Mr. Penney has concluded to re-
Vinalhaven during the winter. He
red into the parsonage there. His
s greatly improved.

r machinery is constantly arriving
new factory of the Edwards Manu-
g Company. It will cost more for
chinery than for the factory itself.

urnip adorns our show window,
y Mr. Isaac Mason of this city,
ighs 22½ pounds. We intend to
s on exhibition until a bigger one

xt Saturday the Salvationists here
licate their new barracks, with ap-
ce services, and there is eminent
y will assist local talent to "roll the
riot along."

o thousand eight hundred army
were shipped to Springfield, Mass.,
Star of the East last week, from the
in this city. They are to be made
o breech loaders.

. Osgood is entitled to credit for
g here the Bulgarian Gipsy Band.
performances at Granite Hall, Saturs
ing, attracted a fine audience and
d all who were present.

number of children and others
rom the results of vaccination, but
s effects will be likely to result in
e. Cases like these always occur
here is a sweeping vaccination.

time seems to be approaching
augusta will be favored with the
light. An agent is now canvassing
with a view to selling stock for a
y. Power can be obtained at the

very successful teachers' meeting
ld at the grammar school house,
y afternoon. The subjects "Com-
ction of Language Lessons" and
cussed. A large number of teach-
e present.

John Larrabee, an old citizen of
descent is dead. Thirty years ago
ed the wheel of the power press on
the *Farmer* was worked, before
ower was introduced, and was a
workman.

Boston concern has made proposals
Edwards Manufacturing Company
water power at the dam, and erect
ric light plant for the purpose of
the city. They represent that the
il Military Home, Togus, and Hal-
can be lighted from this source.

the annual convocation of Cushnoc
Arch Chapter, held on Thursday
last, the following officers were
for the ensuing year: Frank B.
H. P.; John W. Spratt, jr., King;
n, S.; Manley H. Pike, C. of H.;
L. Allen, P. S.; G. C. Flagg, R. A.
F. Blanchard, Treas.; D. M. Walti,

r. Dr. Stephen Allen of Augusta,
in in Bucksport visiting his daughter,
of. A. F. Chase. Fifty years ago
to be taught school in the building
now serves for the grammar school.
sequently he found much interest
wing the walks of his early peda-
His class consisted of only those
re numbered among his pupils. He
at present perfecting his history of
lam in Maine.

the annual meeting of the Howard
Lend Union, the annual report of
rer, Wm. R. Smith, was presented,
hows that the sum of $331.92 was
d from various sources by the treas-
and $293.00 expended, leaving a bal-
his hands, including the amount un-
ed from last year's receipts, of
. Of the forty cases reported to the
ttee, one was related to 24 families,
nting an aggregate of 84 persons
ve been furnished with food, fuel
thing, at a cost of $374.63. The fol-
officers were elected for the ensuing
: President, Seleden Connor; Vice
nt. Geo. B. Files; Secretary, J. S.
; Treasurer, Wm. R. Smith; Auditor,
Johnson, and Executive Board of
of managers, Mrs. S. Connor, Mrs.
Stanwood, J. S. Cushing, A. W. Phil-
and Hannah J. Stevens, Hallowell, and
zo H. Stevens, Gome, same cause.
r and Dennis Howard, Monmouth,
cause.

n accident of a painful and serious
ter occurred in the form of Winslow
cider mill of George L. Drummond,
night of the 22d inst. Mr. Drum-
as was his custom, went to the mill
supper to grind apples. At the usual
of retiring he did not put in an ap-
nce, but as he often worked until ten
ven o'clock, nothing was thought of
atter. His daughter on the following
ng rose as an early hour, but thought
would not disturb her father. His
was not entered until some little
and explored. Not finding him in the
members of the family proceeded
mill some rods distant, and found
or locked but going around they ob-
entrance to the building and found
's hand caught in the cogs of the
, the thumb and index finger pulled
or cut, and the whole hand being
mashed, he being in a stooping pos-
unable to extricate himself or even to
s body erect, and here he had passed
seven hours in this manner with the
which served for power every now
gain starting fe.ward and straining
and still further into the running gear.
had been drawn into the wheel
as rescued from his painful imprison-
and doctors were summoned, who
tated the right hand just above the

olt of Pilot Knox has recently been
ed by a valuable Morgan mare, the
rty of Mr. May. It is the first colt
got by the celebrated stallion, and its
is regarded with considerable in-

Items of Maine News.

St. Mary's Catholic Fair, in Bangor, yielded $3000.

The people of Athens have just dedicated a new public hall.

The Monson Pond slate quarry has shut down for the winter.

Blueback fishing in the Rangeley Lakes is reported very good.

Mrs. Carrie Lunt, wife of Hon. Edwin Flye of Damariscotta, is dead.

More potato starch is shipped from Presque Isle than from any point of shipment on the continent.

Geo. Whetmore of West Corinth, had one of his legs broken recently while in the act of butchering an ox.

The Grand Jury in the Waldo Supreme Court have returned 35 indictments, 29 being for violation of the liquor law.

The churn factory in Chapman in Aroostook county, is nearing completion under the supervision of H. T. Libby.

The roof of the new shoe factory at Norway is about finished. Cottage and tenement houses are building in the town.

The wood turning, leatherboard and pulp mills at Livermore Falls, which have been shut down for repairs, are now in operation.

Charles D. Grace of Kittery, 39 years of age, was thrown from a wagon Thursday, and was probably fatally injured. The horse was frightened by a locomotive.

Mr. John Batty of Tremont, aged 78 years, was leading his son the other day when she became enraged and gored him badly. It is feared he will not recover.

Edward S. Shaw, one of the oldest employes of Burgess, Fobes & Co., in their white lead manufactory at Portland, dropped dead last week, from heart disease.

Eben Hutchinson of Berry's Mills, Carthage, was badly injured a few days ago, by being thrown from a wagon. One arm was broken near the wrist, and his head scarred considerably.

Patents to Maine inventors: Isaiah H. Farnum of Deering, electric signal. Wellington Hale of Machias, harrowing, sowing and harrowing machines. Fred T. Dana of Wiscasset, design for clothes line block.

Freeman Tibbetts of Lovant, who has scams notoriously as a cancer doctor, took an overdose of laudanum one day last week and died from the effects of it the next morning.

An attempt was made to burn the Tontine Hotel at Brunswick, Monday night. It was fired in several places, but the prompt efforts of the help and guests saved the building with small loss.

Captain William R. Dyer of Cape Elizabeth, aged 53, committed suicide by shooting himself through the brain. He returned from South America last March and had been at home sick since. Low spirits is the cause.

Miss Lillian B. Munger of Kent's Hill, formerly of the faculty of the Farmington Normal School, has been appointed to a position in the New Hampshire State Normal School at Plymouth, of which Dr. C. C. Rounds is principal.

Mr. A. H. Wescott of Skowhegan, was awakened the other night by the barking of his dog, and going to the barn he found his horse standing in the stable floor nearly harnessed where he had been left by some would be thief in his hasty exit.

A man named W. P. Smith of Bar Harbor, had a narrow escape from death by suffocation in a Bangor hotel one night last week. He blew out the gas and was awakened with much difficulty when the state of affairs was accidentally discovered.

Capt. Jonathan Dix, an octogenarian of Trenton, while passing from the shore to his boat in his garden, fell overboard. He was taken from the water insensible, and the shock to his system brought on pneumonia, from which he died a few days later.

John Welch, aged 36 years, employed in discharging coal from a vessel in Bangor, have died from the dragging of a coal shed to the deck of the vessel, a distance of 40 feet, and was bruised beyond recognition. The physicians pronounce the accident fatal.

Burglars entered Edwin C. Rowe's store in Bethel Tuesday night, blew the door of the safe (Morrison & Ireland) across the private office, a distance of six feet, smashing things generally. Two days after and the private chest containing notes, etc., were taken.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from East Corinth lately climbed the Big Spencer Mountain at Moosehead, a two days journey for the trip, and camped on the summit at night. The Bangor Whig thinks they are the first ladies who have ever made the ascent of the mountain.

Lewis Kershner, proprietor of the Mount Abram House, Kingfield, discovered Friday that some thief had abstracted $950 from a pocket book in the office safe. The trunk, which also contained valuable papers, etc., was opened by breaking the lock. There is no clue.

Captain Coombs of Belfast has recently sold his matched span of horses at a handsome figure, to a New Bedford gentleman. The pair are very fast steppers, and attracted much attention at various fairs to which they were driven by their late owners.

Thomas Harding, a young man about 33 years old, was found drowned in Cobbossee stream, near Winthrop, Monday morning. Mr. Harding lived with his mother at Buxton Center depot. It is not known whether it was a case of suicide or accidental drowning. He had been in poor health for some time.

Albert Emery, a brakeman was thrown between the cars, as a freight train on the Boston & Maine was leaving the depot at Portland, Tuesday evening. Three cars passed over him, cutting off one leg at over the hip, the other at the ankle. The injury will prove fatal.

Mr. Seward Dill of Phillips, lost quite a valuable horse the other night, in his stable. The horse was discovered in the morning hanging his head caught between the partitions in his crib, and then on drawing back his neck came out upon the plank in front of the stall, where he soon died. Mr. Dill valued him at $150 or more.

The Skowhegan Dam Company are building over a portion of the dam at the falls, replacing about 30 feet on the south-west end that was carried away last spring when the ice went out. The new portion has been sunk considerably deeper than before, a portion of the ledge being blown away for that purpose.

The next morning after the late fire at Forest Station, which burned Saton & Cragin's dry goods and storehouse, together with all the shooks contained therein, they put a force of fifty men on to rebuild the same, and had enough of the building erected to store the goods in one week. The mill is running again to its full capacity.

Rev. Elwood Dudley, the eleven year old son of M. H. Dudley of Castle Hill, fractured an arm the other day. Previous to this mishap he has stuck a pitchfork through his foot and the muscle of his arm; had his nose slit with an axe in the hands of his playmate; been run over and knocked senseless by a 800 pound base ball player; been kicked nearly to a rack by a horse, etc., and is now as bright and smart a lad as one will see in a week's travel.

Fred Ridlon and Moses Welsh, were badly injured at South Limington Saturday by the falling of a derrick, as they stood upon the building preparatory to shingling a shed to the deck of the vessel, a distance of 40 feet, and was bruised beyond recognition. The physicians pronounce the accident fatal.

On Tuesday of next week elections will be held in Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. In Massachusetts, Iowa Mississippi and Virginia will each elect a Governor.

Twenty cases of scarlet fever were discovered Tuesday in the Farnumsuch Mill Corporation in Fall River, Mass. The children from these blocks attended the Davenport school, one of the largest and most crowded in the city, having over 700 pupils.

The officers of the Irish National League of America announce that the third annual convention of the League of America, to be held in Tremont Hall, Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 20 and 21, 1886, will be attended by Mr. Parnell and a strong delegation of his colleagues.

On Thursday, Boston paid a fitting tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant. Exercises were held in Tremont Temple, in the presence of an audience which filled every part of the great auditorium. Mayor O'Brien presided. The eulogy was pronounced by Henry Ward Beecher.

The widow of Gen. Grant has been greatly grieved and pained by the public discussion of the domestic affairs of her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris. The Philadelphia Ledger is authorized to say that all reports to the effect that Mrs. Sartoris has applied for a divorce or separation from her husband are totally without foundation and cruel wounds to her feelings.

Mrs. A. B. Smith, wife of a farmer at Northport, L. I., met with an extraordinary and probably fatal accident, Thursday. She was making soap under a pear tree, when a pear fell into the pail of potash, splashing some of the contents over her face, neck and hands. Some of the lye got into her eyes and burning her so severely that her physician has no hopes for her life.

The following appointments were made by the Governor, Thursday: Lois B. Thomas, Topsham, Trustee of the Public Library; Church of New York, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota. Wm. W. Porter of California, and Wm. H. Barnes of Illinois, to be associate justices of the supreme court of Arizona. Evan Long of Indiana, to be chief justice of the supreme court of New Mexico.

When James D. Fish, who is in New York city from Auburn prison as a witness against Ferdinand Ward, had been taken back to the Murray Hill Hotel on Thursday afternoon, he was about entering the hotel, a hearse, followed by a single carriage passed. The hearse contained the remains of Mr. Fish's youngest son, his favorite child, who died in New Orleans on Saturday. The officers refused to allow Mr. Fish to follow the hearse.

Despatches received in Paris, from Perigueux, the capital of the Department of Dordogne, announce that a fightful railway accident has occurred at Chanceiade quarries, near that town. While a large body of workmen were engaged in taking out stone, they suddenly heard a fall in the gallery of the village situated on the ground above the stone pits, killing a large number of persons. Many are buried in the ruins. It is doubtful if any of them can be rescued.

Isidor Cohnfeld, in reply to John Murphy's challenge for a race between an unknown stallion to be named by Murphy, and Maxey Cobb, states that he will match Maxey Cobb against Murphy's unknown for $1,000 a side, the race to be trotted at Fleetwood, November 3d. Murphy insists on having the race at Narragansett Park, Oct. 30th, and will not be bluffed until Oct. 34, to decide. Murphy says his unknown is not Phallas.

At the national Universalist convention at Brooklyn, last week, when the proposition was made to raise funds for the education of young men for the ministry, Dr. Sweetsir said that the sum of $35,000 would be raised by the assessment of 67½ cents upon each of the Universalist family in the United States. Dr. Atwood suggested that the sum be fixed at $12,000, and an amendment was made to reduce the sum to $10,000. A compromise of $15,000 was then agreed to, and the convention voted to raise that sum for the education of ministers.

The President's time has been so much taken up by persistent office-seekers, that he has postponed until after the close of the first days of November the President will declineto grant interviews to those seeking public positions or their advocates. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday during that month, from 10 to 11 in the morning, he will receive such other persons as call on strictly public business, and on the same days at half-past one in the afternoon he will meet those who merely desire to pay their respects. On all other days during that month he will receive only cabinet officers and personal friends.

The statement of Mrs. D. E. Boland, daughter-in-law of a leading Methodist clergyman, and who has just been discharged from St. Roche's small pox hospital in Montreal, was published in these columns yesterday disclosed a revolting state of affairs in that institution. The doctors gave her no professional attention, and very little nursing is done except by convalescent patients. The cries of the patients for water are often heart-reading, and only met by the response "shut up." The stench is repelling, and thanks to no alcoa 1 at deodorizing. No attention is ever given those sent to the black small pox ward. The cries that come from that awful place are frightful. She mentioned a case in which the doctor, when entreated, would give no relief to the patient, and she died unattended. The place is said to be infested with vermin.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, for Pulmonary Troubles. T. J. McFall, M. D., Anderson, S. C., says: "I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the best preparations in the market for Pulmonary Troubles. I have used it in my practice since 1876, and am well satisfied with it."

Tricks on the Tracks.

DANGERS FROM WHICH ENGINEERS SAVE THE PUBLIC AND THEMSELVES.

The Railway Review.

One who is accustomed to railway traveling can scarcely realize how much he is dependent for safety upon the engineer. Shielded to the responsibility of their station, engineers are also in constant danger of accidents caused by the tricks of jealous rivals.

This rivalry, it is said, sometimes prompts to the doing of utterly mean tricks. A Nickle Plate engineer after his very first trip was laid off because he had "cut out" all the bearings of his engine. He was reinstated however, after he proved that some rival *had filled his oilley can with emery.* Another new engineer was suspended for burning out the flues of his boiler. Through grief at the loss of his position he died, and then a conscience-stricken rival confessed that *he had put oil in the tank* so that it foamed and showed water at the top guage, when in reality there was scarcely a quart in the boiler!

These insane jealousies, together with the terrible anxiety incident to their work, has a terribly straining effect on the nerve, and statistics tell us that, though Locomotive Engineering may look strong and vigorous, they are not all a hearty class. Ex-Chief Engineer A. S. Hampton, Indianapolis, Ind., (Div. 143) was one of those apparently heavy men, but says: "The anxiety, strain and jolting came near finishing me." His sufferings localized in catarrh of the bladder, but he used Warner's safe cure faithfully for twenty weeks and now exclaims, "I am a well man." T. S. Ingraham of Cleveland, Ohio, assistant chief engineer, says he is strong and vigorous, but is also emphatic in his praise.

The Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood has 17,000 members and 240 divisions. Its headquarters is in Cleveland, Ohio, where Chief Engineer Arthur for twenty years has exercised almost dictatorial sway. It was organized in August, 1863, by the employes of the Michigan Central. It has grown to nearly two million dollars to the widows and orphans of deceased members.

Premium List Sagadahoc Fair.

The following is the official list of premiums, as revised by the Executive Committee and furnished by the Secretary, Mr. I. E. Mallett. It is furnished as through the politeness of Bro. Tenney of the Brunswick *Telegraph*. We published last week the poultry premiums.

Matched and other horses—Matched horses, E H Woodward, Brunswick; 1st; Family horse, C H Alexander, Bowdoin, 1st; Daniel Elliot, Brunswick, 2d; Horse raised in Sagadahoc, A L Sefern, Bowdoin, 1st. Geats' driving horse, E Kenniston, Bath, 1st; C F Peterson, Brunswick, 2d; S S Jordan, Bath, 3d. Walking horse, A M Brown, Bowdoin, 1st; A R Briery, 2d.

Stallions, five years and over, A P Quint, Topsham, 1st; J Kendall, Alexander, Topsham, 2d; J K Millay, Bowdoinham, 3d. 4-year-olds, J M Fulton, Bowdoinham, 1st; H Higgins, Bowdoin, 2d. Best breeding mare and colt, J Elliot, Bowdoinham, 1st; A P Read, Bowdoinham, 2d. Colt 4 years old, A R Brown, Bowdoin, 1st; Henry Skelton, Richmond, 3d. Colt 3 years old, W F Small, Bowdoin, 1st; Wm Bowdoin, Brunswick, 2d. Colt 2 years old, A R Briery, Bowdoin, 1st and 2d. Colt 1 year old, Reuben Merrill, Topsham, 1st; W S Rogers, Topsham, 2d.

Trotting colt 4 years old, Leona, A M Brown, Bowdoin, 1st; Modoc, D H Higgins, Bowdoin, 2d; W M Nell, Bath, 3d. Colt 3 years old, Hiram Campbell, Brunswick, 1st; Ned, A L Bowdoin, 2d.

Shorthorns—Bull over 3 years old, (full blood) J W Farrin, Brunswick, 1st. Bull 1 year old, (full blood) Joseph Bowdoin, 1st. 1 year old, (half pedigree is proven,) J M Fulton, Bowdoinham, 1st. Cow, full blood, J M Fulton, Bowdoinham, 1st; Cow, grade, J M Fulton, Bowdoinham, 1st; C E & A W Tedford, Topsham, 2d. Heifer 3 years old, J M Fulton, Bowdoinham, 1st. Heifer 2 years old, J M Fulton, Bowdoinham, 1st. Heifer calf, do do, 1st. Ayrshire bull, over 2 years old, J W Farrin, Brunswick, 1st. Ayrshire bull, 1 year old, Hatch Bros., Bath, 1st; J W Farrin, Brunswick 2d. Bull calf, do do, 1st. Ayrshire grade cow, do do, 1st.

Devons—Bull over 3 years old, Wm Bowdoin, Brunswick, 1st; Cow, Wm Bowdoin, 1st. Bull 1 year old, Wm Bowdoin, 1st. Heifer 2 years old, Wm Bowdoin, 1st. Heifer 1 year-old, Mott. do do, 1st. Heifer calf, do do, 1st. Devon grade, Girds cow, Wm Bowdoin, 1st. Heifer Ring, Richmond, 1st; C E & A W Tedford, Topsham, 2d. Grade heifer, 2 years, F A Adams, Bowdoin, 1st. Grade heifer, 1 year old, Wm Bowdoin, 1st. Grade heifer, 2 years old, Ross, W F Biggs, Bowdoinham, 1st; Victor Ring, Richmond, 2d; D H Patterson, Brunswick, 3d.

Grade heifer calf, do do, 1st. Grade heifer calf, do do, 1st. W Farrin, Brunswick, 1st. Heifer calf, J B Reed, Bowdoinham, 2d. Bull 1-year-old, G A Ward, Topsham, 1st; Bull calf, J P Cobb, Bowdoinham, 1st. Bull calf, J B Reed, Bowdoinham, 2d. Sow, do do, 1st; E G Mallett, Topsham, 2d. Sow, 6 months, J P Cobb, Bowdoinham, 1st. Sow, 4 months, J P Cobb, Bowdoinham, 1st; Grady, Topsham, 2d.

Sheep—Buck, long wool, E A Harrington, Brunswick, 1st; C F Peterson, Brunswick, 2d; Buck, fine, Alonzo Campbell, Brunswick, 1st; E A Hackett, 2d. Buck lamb, long wool, Wm Bowdoin, Brunswick, 1st. Buck lamb, fine, Grade, Alonzo Campbell, Harpswell, 1st; J K Millay, Bowdoinham, 2d; J W Hackley, Topsham, 3d and 4th.

Fields crops, sample—Trace any variety of corn, Wm A Bowdoin, Brunswick, 1st; Flint corn, do do, 1st; Peas, do do, 1st; L E Wright, Woolwich, 2d. Small, do do, 1st; Wm Bowdoin, Brunswick, 2d. Potatoes, Georgetown, 2d; Fred Wright, Bath, 2d. Ruta Bagas, Fred Wright, Bath, 1st; Wm Bowdoin, Brunswick, 2d. Carrots, do do, 1st. Grade corn, W E Haley, do, 1st; B M Patten, do, 2d. Wheat, Fred Wright, Bath, 1st. Oats, Wm Bowdoin, Brunswick, 1st. Oats, T P Simpson, Brunswick, 2d. Field beans, Fred Wright, Bath, 1st; Wm Bowdoin, Brunswick, 2d. Adams, do, 3d.

Fruits—Collection of apples, Fred Wright, Bath; 1st; T P Simpson, Brunswick; F S Adams, Bowdoin; C S Sanford, Bowdoinham; L R Powers, Georgetown, 2d; Fred Wright, Bath, 3d. 1-year-old, Cary, Topsham; Joseph White, W Bath; L E Wright, Woolwich, all first premiums.

There were no entries of collections of apples from Attwood, Phippsburg or Bowdoinham.

Best sample fall apples, Commercial, Fred Wright, Bath, 1st. Dish winter apples, Northern Spy, Fred Yale, Topsham, 1st; Collection, Fred Wright, Bath, 1st. Pears, Bowdoinham, 1st. Dish of fall apples, Fred Wright, Bath, 1st; Wm Bowdoin, Brunswick, 2d. Dish winter pears, Vicar of Winkfield, L R Powers, Georgetown, 2d. Best quince, Bowdoinham, 1st. Best cranberries, L R Powers, Georgetown, 1st. Barrel cranberries, J H Blaisdell, Georgetown, grandly.

To D H Dunton of Brunswick, for a collection of three varieties of winter apples, viz: Golden Russet, Talman Sweet, Yellow Bellflower and Mallden's Blush, the first two being very fine specimens, grandly.

Special Notices.

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in* cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y. 49040

Know thyself by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1885.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 1185; sheep and lambs, 6850, swine 13,030; Horses 308, number of Western Cattle 1185, Western Sheep and Lambs 6060, Eastern Sheep and Lambs 1800.

Prices of beef cattle per 100 lbs., live weight: Extra quality, 6 00@6 37½; first $5 50 @ 5 87½; second, $4 37½@5 37½; third, $3 50 @ 4 25; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00 @ 3 37½.

Brighton Hides—7¼c per lb.

Brighton Tallow—5c per lb.

Country Hides—Heavy, 7c per lb. Light cows 6@6½c.

Country Tallow—3c per lb.

Calf Skins—10c per lb.

Sheared Sheep Skins—70@80c each.

Lamb Skins—80@90c each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

	No.	Pr. per 100 lbs.	Live wt.	Average weight
A. N. Monroe	16	$ 50		1434
do	15	5 60		1475
do	17	6 50		1367
do	21	6 20		1145
do	18	6 00		1465
do	15	5 60		1385
do	15	5 13½		1260
do	15	5 00		1217
Farrell & McFlynn	13	5 25		1300
do	12	5 00		1050
do	11	5 60		1300
do	8	5 40		1130
do	5	5 37½		1200
do	6	5 50		1300
do	15	5 12½		1200
E. H. Eames,	6	5 40		1280
do	7	5 37½		1200
do	4	5 00		1100

The trade for butchers' cattle has been slow, and prices for those suitable for the retail trade have not varied any to speak of from those noticed one week ago, most of the stock being sold at prices ranging from 4@5c per lb. live weight. For wholesale lot prices obtained were a trifle lower, or from 5@10s per 100 lbs. The quality of the beeves brought in for the week was not full as fine as those in market one week since. For several weeks past Mr. Wm. Scollans has had quite a number of Milch Cows and Springers brought into market, some of the offering very good ones. Most of that class of stock is usually brought from the North and Maine.

SHEEP AND LAMBS. Those from the West were bought by or owned by Hollis & Co., Sheep costing 4@4½c and Lambs 4½ @5½c per lb live weight landed at the yards.

SWINE. Western Fat Hogs are costing butchers from 4@4¾c per lb live weight landed at the slaughter houses. In our number we include all the Western Fat Hogs brought into market for the week over the several railroads.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Oct. 27.

FLOUR. Demand moderate, and concessions necessary. We quote Western superfine at $3 25@3 75, common extras at 4 00@4 10, choice extras at 4 15@4 60; Minnesota extras at $4 40@4 65 and Minnesota bakers' at $4 50@5 00 per bbl. Patent flour is lower and sales of spring wheat at $5 50@6 00 and winter wheat at $5 50@6 25 per bbl. Michigan stone sells at $4 75@4 85. Roller Flour is quiet and easy, with Michigan rollers at $4 00@5 15 per bbl. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin rollers at $5 10@5 50 and New York at $4 90@5 15 per bbl. Rye Flour sells at $3 50@4 per bbl; Corn Meal sells at $2 35@2 40; Oatmeal at $4 50@4 75 for fine and $5 00 @5 25 for cut.

GRAIN. Corn is quiet and steady. We quote high mixed at 53½@54c; steamer Yellow at 53½c; Western mixed at 52@53½c; No 2 mixed at 53½c, and no grade at 50@51c per bush. as to quality. Oats are in fair demand, with sales of barley at 56@ 57c for No 2 and 54@55c for No 3. No 2 white at 34½@34½, and mixed at 33 @34c per bush., as to quality. Bran is selling at $15 25@15 50 for spring and $15 00@ 16 00 for winter. Fine feed and Middlings at $17@20; Cotton Seed Meal at $37 00@ 37 50 on spot, and $35 25 to arrive.

PROVISIONS. Pork is in moderate demand with sales of mess at $10 75 @11 00; extra prime at $9 50@10 00 and clear and backs at $11 50@13 per bbl. Beef is quiet and selling at $8 00@ 10 00 for mess and extra; $11 00@12 00 for plate and family. Lard is selling at 6¾@ 7c per lb. Smoked hams at 9¼@10½c per lb. as to quality and size.

PRODUCE. Butter is very strong and the demand continues good; we quote sales of extra Northern creamery at 27c, choice at 23@26c, and good to choice at 20@ 22c; extra Western creamery at 26@27c, choice at 23@25c for choice, and 17@21c for good to choice. Extra Northern dairy sells at 23@24c, and choice at 18@22c; Western dairy at 17@18c, and fair to good at 10@14c; imitation creamery extra at 17@ 18c, and good to choice at 14@ 16c per lb. Cheese is firmer, with sales of New York at 12½c for choice, and 11½c for fair to good; selling at 10½c for Vermont at 12@ 12½c; New York and Vermont at 12@ 12½c; Nova Scotia at 12¼@13c, and Western at 11½@12c per lb. Beans are in steady demand, with sales of choice hand-picked at $2 30@2 35 per bush.; Pea, hand picked, $1 75@1 85.

BUTTER—Best, 21@22c. per lb.; fair to good, 17@20c per lb.

EGGS—23@25c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 32@35c per bush; corn, 62 @63.

HAY—$13@15 per ton; pressed $14@16

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 35 @40.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Round hog per lb. 5@6c; chickens, 12@14c; fowl per lb., 10@ 12c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, Oct. 27.

Cattle market, moderate in sales; good supply.

Market Beef.—Receipts of cattle 1034; choice, 0 00@0 00; extra, 8 00@8 25; first quality, 7 00@7 50; second quality at 5 00 @6 50; third quality at $4 00@4 50.

Store Cattle—Working Oxen per pair at $100@230; milch cows and calves at $25@60; Farrow cows, $20@30; fancy do, $60@80; sucklings $10@18; two years old at $14@18; three years, $24@40.

SWINE—Receipts 11,763; northern dressed hogs 6½; Western fat, live, 4@ 4½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 9,710. Sales of Sheep in lots sheared at 2 00@3 50 each; extra 4 00@4 25; yearlings, 0 00@0 00; Calves 3½@5½c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, October 27.

Cattle—Receipts 17,000 head; shipments 26,000; all cattle below best 10c off; shipping steers 3 40@5 50; stockers and feeders 2 00@ 3 50; cows bulls and oxived 1 60@3 30; Texans 2 00@3 40; Westerns 3 75@4 90.

Sheep—Receipts 3,000 head; shipments 1,000 head; higher; natives 1 75@3 50; western at 3 00@3 40; Texans, 1 50@3 00.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

United States Bonds, 3's, (reg.)	103½
" " New 4½'s (reg.)	112¾
" " " (comp.)	113¾
" " New 4's (reg.)	124
" " 4's (comp.)	123¾
" " Pacific 6's '95	130½

Wool Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1885.

Domestic wools continue in good, steady demand and prices of all kinds are firmly supported at previous quotations. Foreign wools are quiet and clothing, there is a very light supply and prices are firm.

Items and Incidents.

WHEN TRIED ALWAYS PREFERRED. When they once become acquainted with it, ladies invariably prefer Parker's Hair Balsam to any similar preparation. It makes the hair soft and glossy, arrests its falling off, promotes new growth, restores the original color when it has a tendency to change. Not a dye, not oily, highly perfumed. Only 50c. at druggists.

Sarah Curry, a Scotch-Irish girl, 19 years old, residing at Fall River, Mass., committed suicide, announcing that by the recent death of an uncle in Scotland, she inherits $1,000,000

Mrs. M. Donor, Milbank, D. T., says: "I use Cheney's Cough Syrup & Hammer Brand Soda and think it splendid."

California will probably have about 300,000 short tons of wheat available for export to Europe.

Sufferers with Piles should not waste time or money in foolish temporizing with useless ointments, electuaries, lotions or internal remedies, when "ANAKESIS" will give instant relief and is a certain cure. Sold by Druggists. Samples sent *free.* Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York.

Old Spot, the horse that General Grant used at Vicksburg, was sold last year for $11, by order of the quartermaster, and has now joined a circus.

AFTER DIPHTHERIA. Diphtheria is a terrible disease, and many of the physicians recal still to effect a complete cure. Even when its power is broken, it clings to the patient with great persistency, and often some slight exposure will cause a relapse. Just here Hood's Sarsaparilla does a vast amount of good, expelling impurities from the blood, giving it richness and vitality, while it renovates and strengthens the system.

Paiatka, Fla., had a shower of fish a few days ago. Several of the finny visitors were captured alive and preserved in glass jars.

Salt-rheum in its worst form is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Write A. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., for evidence.

Modern card cases for feminine use are about the size of a gentleman's memorandum book, and alligator is the most fashionable material.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

There are 300 words in some of Archdeacon Farrar's sentences.

Geo. Campbell, Hopkinsville, Ky., says: "Burdock Blood Bitters is the best preparation for the Blood and Stomach ever manufactured."

The Florida lemon season, during which one-third more lemons were shipped than in any previous season, is fast drawing to a close.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.—Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It cures Colds, Croup, Asthma, Deafness and Rheumatism.

It is said that if the Century should not receive another manuscript of any kind for two years the magazine could be issued during the entire period from the present supply of matter, every department being filled.

These sharp pains in the small of the back and around the hips will quickly go after you apply a *Stop Pain.* Ladies, pay attention to this, 25c.

Wm. Poyton of Boston, some days ago pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of John Jones, in the Tyler place, in a family quarrel, July 24th last. He was sentenced Monday by Judge Pitman, to five years in the State prison.

J. Winslow Jones of Portland, has appealed from the decision of the Insolvency Court, denying him a discharge in insolvency.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Special Notices.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in* cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y. 49040

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do	15	5 60		1385
do	15	5 13½		1260
do	15	5 00		1217
Farrell & McFlynn	13	5 25		1300
do	12	5 00		1050
do	11	5 60		1300
do	8	5 40		1130
do	5	5 37½		1200
do	6	5 50		1300
do	15	5 12½		1200
E. H. Eames,	6	5 40		1280
do	7	5 37½		1200
do	4	5 00		1100

The trade for butchers' cattle has been slow, and prices for those suitable for the retail trade have not varied any to speak of from those noticed one week ago, most of the stock being sold at prices ranging from 4@5c per lb. live weight. For wholesale lot prices obtained were a trifle lower, or from 5@10s per 100 lbs. The quality of the beeves brought in for the week was not full as fine as those in market one week since. For several weeks past Mr. Wm. Scollans has had quite a number of Milch Cows and Springers brought into market, some of the offering very good ones. Most of that class of stock is usually brought from the North and Maine.

SHEEP AND LAMBS. Those from the West were bought by or owned by Hollis & Co., Sheep costing 4@4½c and Lambs 4½ @5½c per lb live weight landed

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Apparition.

Did you ever sit and listen
To the falling of the water,
As it fell from heavy storm clouds
In the darkness of the night,
When the wind was softly moaning
Through the trees and round the corners,
And your fire smouldering in the grate?

When darkness was around you,
When silence reigned supreme,
In a meditating manner
Have you ever sat and dreamed,
While the wind, mournfully howling,
Down the chimney softly blew,
Igniting the coals in the grate.

As the hour neared the midnight
On a dark, October night,
While the rain against the shingles
And the shutter softly beat,
As in my chair reclining,
And in darkness left alone,
Toward the window of my study
My attention was attracted.

There, with features pale and death-like,
Glaring at me from without,
With eyes like orbs of fire,
Was a being that resembled
And the ghastly form before me
Warned and beckoned with his hand,
While he impressed me magnet fears against the pane.

Startled at the strange appearance,
Startled by this apparition,
From my chair I half arose,
Half erect was my position,
Half exhausted my condition,
While the being at the window
Came, and went, and beckoned.

At last, unable longer
The reserve to endure,
I spoke unto the stranger
With a voice fit to allure
Anything except an angel
To an open, frank confession,
From whence he came and what he wanted.

"I have come," he gutterally spoke;
"A simple message to deliver—
Lest not your anger be provoked."
And I listened as he uttered
What was on a paper written,
Then into the night he hastened,
Then with pain my heart was smitten.

Now the rain against the shutters
Beat still harder than before,
And the lightning's flash more vivid,
Down the wooden spouts came rushing,
And the wind more loudly whimpered,
As it moaned among the branches,
"You have said it, and she knows it."

How I suffered mortals knows not,
On that dark and stormy night,
As I gazed into my fire,
Watched it flicker and go out;
And I mused upon the message
Which had been so strangely given,
Till I closed my eyes and asked to be forgiven.

Our Story Teller.

A HOOSIER IDYL.

It was a part of the Great West which in the past fifty or seventy-five years has been transformed from unbroken forests, the home of the red Indian and the deer, to the thickly-settled farming country, dotted with comfortable homes and traversed by railways and wagon roads. Here and there in retired districts the log cabins of the pioneers remained, and wherever one looked a horizon of woods met his eye; but the numerous towns and villages gave evidence of a higher and ever increasing degree of civilization.

It was a land of rich soil and lush natural growth, without rocks or hills or swift-running streams, a region of corn and wheat fields and orchards, of clover pastures and melon patches.

The human physique showed good development and abundant health. Children, and the dwellers along the sluggish creeks sometimes had a tinge of yellow beneath the sunburn of their faces. Caste distinctions, pride of position, were unknown here; all the people, whether their possessions were great or small, drew their nurture from the soil, and greeted each other with a friendly "Howdy?" when they met, unconscious of perfect equality. It was much better to be poor in a place like this than in a great city,—to have at least physical abundance in the midst of all other advantages.

Elvira Hill was not conscious of being poor, though just now she was anxious to get a country school to teach. All her life had been spent among the familiar scenes, her condition in life was neither worse nor better than that of her acquaintances, and she never occurred to her to be discontented with her lot in life, or envy any fate. She had been brought up on a farm, had known what it was to go after the cows of an evening, to drive them to the barn, to hitch and milk them, to catch a horse in the pasture and saddle and ride it, to hunt hens' nests in the haymow, to churn, and wash dishes, and get vegetables from the garden, and pick the raspberries and blackberries that ripened in the fence corners along the fields and woods. But just now she was living with her grandmother in a little brown house in the cluster of houses called Hill's Station. There were two stores, a post-office, a blacksmith's shop, and a mill; the mail-trains stopped twice a day, and daily carried passengers northward two miles and a half to a larger village, Sassafrasville, where there was an excellent academy. The nation's capital was sixty miles to the south, and there was a great deal of travel on this road,—local travel of various kinds, farmers' wagons which stopped in every town, and long rows of white-covered movers' wagons going West to Illinois or Iowa or Kansas. What wonder, then, that with all these advantages the people of Hill's Station thought themselves centrally located, and watched with complacent interest the passing trains, the daily hack, and the long gone mail-stage of the past. That they were pleasantly located there was no doubt. Tall beech and sugar-maple trees, part of the original forest, stood singly here and there and in small groups, made of shade upon the expanse of sunshine, and from the fields which bordered the road came the scent of clover blossoms.

Elvira Hill had been a district country schools, sometimes to the one a mile west of town, sometimes to the one a mile east, and for the past three years had attended the Sassafrasville Academy; so that, now, at seventeen, she was considered to have a good education, and expected to follow the example of many of the young people of that section and go to teaching. She lived over with her grandmother, and decided that she had better try a subscription school in the coming winter; then, if she succeeded in giving satisfaction, she would apply in the winter for the position of assistant in the Hill's Station school.

Her grandmother had supper ready in the little kitchen; and it tasted so good, the salt-rising bread and butter and hash, the little tea-cakes, and the preserved pears. While the grandmother drank her cup of tea, Elvira told her the incidents of the afternoon; and the night closed around them as they sat secure and content in their humble home.

The great world was full of great problems which wearied and perplexed men's brains and seemed well-nigh unsolvable, but she had solved her own little problem in her own little way, and was at peace.

In a few days Mr. Sapp called with the subscription paper. He had fifteen sixteen scholars signed,—more than he expected. That was a good prospect for a summer school. They wanted her to begin on the following Monday, which she promised to do. Then she asked him if she could board at his house a week or two, until she could make some arrangements to ride from home. Yes, she could; he guessed a dollar and a half a week for board would be about the fair thing.

So, early Monday morning she bade her grandmother good-by, and, with her books under her arm, set forth to walk to Buck Creek district. The school-house door was locked when she got there, but a few timid country-children were sitting on the door-steps or on the fence, with their school-books and dinner-buckets. Mr. Sapp came over and unlocked the door; then, as it was half-past eight, Elvira rang the little bell which she found on the teacher's desk, and school began. After taking down the children's names and ages, and assigning desks to them, she heard them read in their first, second, or third readers, and questioned them about the progress they had made in the last summer school. The children came in from time to time, until there were twenty-two present. And when Mr. Sapp went home at "little recess," at the intermission of fifteen minutes in the middle of the forenoon was called, he told her that her school opened very well. "Big recess" was the intermission from twelve o'clock till half-past one. In that time the children ate their dinners, and then scattered to play in the large grassy yard or in the shade of the adjoining woods. Elvira won their hearts by going out and playing prisoner's base and two or three other games with them. When she rang the bell again, the children ran said, "Come now," meaning the time allotted to study and recitation, came in red and panting, and, with the energy generated by violent exercise, got down to their books and their tasks again, as if they meant to learn everything there. But as their blood cooled, their efforts relaxed, and they were soon looking idly around the school-room for some source of entertainment. When Elvira called up a class to recite, the children at their seats looked and listened with absorbed interest. She reminded them that they had lessons of their own to learn. There was another "little recess" in the afternoon; then, at half-past four, school closed, or "broke," as the children called it, and they hurried forth to their hungry dinner-pails, ate in hand, laughing and shouting and chasing each other as they started home. Some of the little girls waited to say good-by to the schoolmistress and to kiss her, one of them said, in a shame-faced way, "I like you real well."

When all had gone, Elvira sprinkled and swept the floor, and put her books away, invited her to lay off her things—meaning her hat and cloak—and take a chair. Mary sat in the kitchen, a small shed-room attached to the cabin, quilting some patch-work, looked around her. The hewn logs which formed the walls were well chinked in the cracks, and neatly whitewashed. A homemade rag carpet covered the floor. Two beds stood foot to foot in the back part of the room, and a third in the corner by the door against the wall, over the beds, hung various articles of clothing,—an old calico dresses, several pairs of pantaloons, and coats, turned wrong side out. In the space between the windows and a pine table stood a bureau, covered with a white muslin cloth, the borders ornamented with open-work made by drawing out the horizontal threads, and a little brown jug filled with flowers. Above the bureau hung an almanac, and two highly-colored pictures representing a brunette damsel with a basket of daily bread and Matilda. Mrs. Sapp, meantime, was giving a biographical account of the school-children and their parents,—saying how connected with each other they were, and how they were brought and unfolded for Elvira to admire; and each one had reminiscences connected with it, which were duly given. One was pieced when Jack was a baby, one was Mary's work and property, and another was quilted before the new neighbor women on the occasion of a quilting-bee, which Mrs. Sapp proceeded to describe in all its particulars.

As darkness settled down, the other members of the family came in from their various chores, and, as the evenings were yet cool, a fire was made in the fireplace. Then seating himself by one of the jambs, Mr. Sapp opened the spelling-book, and, calling Charley into the middle of the floor, pronounced one row of words after another for him to spell, until several pages had been gone over and not a single word missed, greatly to the pride and admiration of the father. By the time o'clock the fire got low, and the family went to bed.

It was time to go to bed, and, without saying good-night, the different members retired to their respective places. Mr. and Mrs. Sapp to the bed by the fireplace, Jack and Charley to one bed in the back part of the room, and Mary and the school-ma'am to the other.

Thus, with a few variations, the days passed until the first week of school had gone. Elvira became better acquainted with her pupils, with the Sapp family, and, through them, with the news and gossip of the neighborhood. One evening she found Mary, who was a young woman grown and older than herself, standing outside the back door, crying bitterly, while her mother stood by, talking to her with the air of one who could put things to rights in a few words and very plain points, but who felt that a firm stand must be made somewhere. On explanation, it appeared that Mary wanted to go to the nearest station on the railroad and ride to the next station east, a distance of thirteen miles, for the purpose of making a visit; but Mrs. Sapp was not willing that she should do so, giving as her objection that there was so much danger in riding on the cars, adding that if Mary would wait till corn-planting was over, her father would take her through in a wagon. She had never been on the cars herself, and could not give her consent for one of her family to enter upon such risks. So Mary, with much disappointment, had to give up her proposed visit for the time.

When Friday evening came, Elvira walked home to Hill's Station, feeling that she had made a good beginning in her new work, and related to her grandmother all the incidents of the week. On Saturday she went about among the neighbors, who were most of them farmers, to see if she could hire a horse for the summer. All the good horses, however, were in constant use, and could not be spared by their owners. At last, one farmer said that he had a horse which wasn't worth much at its best, and just now had a sore head, so that he had put it out to pasture for the summer on a farm several miles distant. She could have it to use, and be welcome, if she would provide pasturage for it and give it now and then a few ears of corn. Elvira accepted the offer gratefully, and he promised to have it at Hill's Station for her by another Saturday. She boarded at Sapp's another week, and after that walked from home every morning and back every night. Her steed did not seem to have an arch or curve in its whole body, but to be made up of straight lines and angles. She mended her of the corn-stalk horses she used to make when a little girl. Its favorite gait was a slow walk, with its head in a drooping, meditative attitude, and once it came to an entire stand-still, as if it had reached its journey's end. When she was about to meet some one, or head wheels coming behind her, it would start off at a spirited trot, and to rein it in so that its neck would have some slight appearance of a curve; but it only threw its nose into the air, pressing its head forward before it, and followed at a first-class mob, and gave evidence that the beast had not been idle when it was left. It was something akin to that which annually on election night now gathers on State street square to see the bulletins from the Chronicle office. In place of the familiar "rah, rah," of the Harvard students at those later scenes, he-wever, the cry was for "Thompson! Thompson!" and cries of vengence came from hundreds of throats. It was an unwonted scene for Boston, and one that lived forever green in the memory of those who witnessed it.

At this stage of the matter Mayor Lyman arrived upon the ground. He stationed himself on the stairway where he could get a good view of the mob, and then went up stairs and advised the ladies to withdraw, which, after some hesitancy, they did. Instead of appeasing the mob, however, this proceeding made them all the more wild, and they began to clamor loudly for Garrison. It was now about 4 o'clock, and the afternoon being gloomy and portentous of a storm, very few of the mob and them